



**FOREIGN  
BROADCAST  
INFORMATION  
SERVICE**

---

# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-91-006  
Wednesday  
9 January 1990

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-*AFR*-91-006

### CONTENTS

9 January 1991

**NOTICE TO READERS:** As of 2 January 1991, television sourcelines in the DAILY REPORT will reflect how a station identifies itself. In most cases, this change eliminates the "Television Service" designation in favor of the station identification as broadcast. The presence of a new television sourceline reflects this change in policy, rather than the establishment of a new station or network.

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Chad

Government Appeals for International Aid [ <i>Ndjamena Radio</i> ] .....	1
Communique on Press Behavior Aired; Responded To [ <i>Ndjamena Radio</i> ] .....	1

##### Congo

Brigadier Goma Appointed New Prime Minister [ <i>AFP</i> ] .....	2
PANA Reports Appointment .....	2

##### Zaire

Admiral Botende Disclaims Knowledge of Coup Plot [ <i>Kinshasa OZRT TV</i> ] .....	2
Opposition Leaders Comment on Mobutu Meeting [ <i>PANA</i> ] .....	3

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Ethiopia

EPLF Claims Over 5,650 Government Casualties [ <i>Voice of the Eritrean Broad Masses</i> ] .....	4
PRC Foreign Minister Arrives on 3-Day Visit [ <i>Addis Ababa Radio</i> ] .....	4
Meets Counterpart [ <i>Addis Ababa Radio</i> ] .....	4
Gives Message to Mengistu [ <i>Addis Ababa International</i> ] .....	4
Comments on Ties, Departs [ <i>Addis Ababa International</i> ] .....	4

##### Kenya

President Moi Speaks on Peace in Country [ <i>Nairobi Radio</i> ] .....	4
Moi, U.S. Envoy Agree on Opening 'New Chapter' [ <i>KNA</i> ] .....	5
Government To Grant Somalis Temporary Asylum [ <i>Nairobi Radio</i> ] .....	5

##### Somalia

Siad Addresses Nation, Appeals for Peace [ <i>Mogadishu Radio</i> ] .....	5
Further Reports on Siad Barre's Whereabouts .....	6
Family Seeking Asylum in Abu Dhabi [ <i>PANA</i> ] .....	6
Rebel Radio on Siad Flight [ <i>Radio of Somali National Movement</i> ] .....	6
Premier Meets Mogadishu Elders on Cease-Fire [ <i>Mogadishu Radio</i> ] .....	6
More on Meeting [ <i>Mogadishu Radio</i> ] .....	6
Committees To Review 'Progress' of Cease-Fire [ <i>Mogadishu Radio</i> ] .....	7
Radio Says Situation Returns to 'Normal' [ <i>Mogadishu Radio</i> ] .....	7
Further on Evacuation Efforts, Fighting .....	7
Fighting Stops Italian Flights [ <i>Rome RAI</i> ] .....	7
Italian Envoy on Fighting [ <i>AFP</i> ] .....	7
More on Fighting [ <i>Rome International</i> ] .....	7
25 Italians Evacuated [ <i>AFP</i> ] .....	8
Italian Planes Head for Mogadishu [ <i>AFP</i> ] .....	8

Uganda

Museveni Receives Message From Kuwaiti Amir [Kampala Radio] .....	8
---	---

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Gang Murders Police Sergeant in His Home [SAPA] .....	9
ANC To Propose All-Party Conference Shortly [BUSINESS DAY 7 Jan] .....	9
PAC Criticizes ANC Proposal [BUSINESS DAY 8 Jan] .....	10
CP Rejects ANC Call [Johannesburg Radio] .....	10
Buthelezi Opposes ANC's Proposal [Johannesburg SABC TV] .....	10
Viljoen Welcomes ANC's Call [Johannesburg Radio] .....	10
Holomisa Backs ANC Proposal [Johannesburg Radio] .....	11
PAC Accuses ANC of Waging 'Grassroots' War [BUSINESS DAY 7 Jan] .....	11
Further on ANC Campaign Against Bop Government .....	11
Police Offer Consulates Protection [SAPA] .....	11
ANC Notes 'Vigilantes' Attacks [SAPA] .....	12
ANC-Bop Talks To Resume Soon [SAPA] .....	12
Police Post Attack Kills Two [Johannesburg SABC TV] .....	12
Bop Police Confiscate Activists' Petition [SAPA] .....	12
ANC Notes Concern Over Police Using 'Askaris' [SAPA] .....	13
Police Respond to Concern [SAPA] .....	13
12 Killed in ANC, Inkatha Clash, People Flee [Johannesburg Radio] .....	13
Refugees Shelter at Police Stations [SAPA] .....	13
Inkatha Welcomes Black Return to School Call [SAPA] .....	14
AWB General Secretary Resigns, Dissatisfied [SAPA] .....	14
Joins Reformed National Party [Johannesburg Radio] .....	14
9 Jan Press Review on Current Issues, Problems [THE STAR, etc.] .....	14
*Mandela Discusses Gulf Crisis, Violence [Bonn DIE WELT 26 Nov] .....	15
*DCR's Role Seen as Vital in Shaping Democracy [BEELD 8 Nov] .....	19
*AIDS To Curb Population Growth by Year 2020 [BEELD 8 Nov] .....	19

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

UNITA Reaction to Government Statement [Voice of the Black Cockerel] .....	20
Zambian President Arrives for Working Visit [Luanda Radio] .....	21
Urges UNITA To Fulfill Principles [Luanda Radio] .....	21
More on Bombing of Namibia, 'Heavy' Fighting [London International] .....	21
KUP Reports MPLA Huila Factional Fighting .....	22

Mozambique

Government Alleges Renamo Attack Violates Accord [Maputo Radio] .....	22
Zambia President Arrives on 'Private Visit' [Maputo Radio] .....	23
Departs After Visit [Maputo Radio] .....	23
Chissano Meets Diplomatic Corps, Stresses Peace [Maputo Radio] .....	23
Further on Student, Teacher Disturbances in Cuba .....	23
700 Held by Police [Maputo Radio] .....	23
700 To Be Repatriated [Maputo Radio] .....	23
Illicit Dealings Alleged [Maputo Radio] .....	24

Namibia

Police Identify Bombs Used in Attack as Angolan [Johannesburg International] .....	24
--	----

**Zambia**

Opposition Supporters Hold Lusaka Street March [London International] .....	24
---	----

**WEST AFRICA**

**Ghana**

Troops Depart for Liberia To Relieve Colleagues [PANA] .....	25
Foreign Secretary Calls for Iraqi Withdrawal [PANA] .....	25
Paper Notes Taylor's Peace March on Monrovia [Accra Radio] .....	25
Goldfields Corporation Production Reported [Accra Radio] .....	25

**Liberia**

Taylor Says Country Must Determine 'Destiny' [Gbarnga Radio ELBC] .....	26
Refinery Needs \$7 Million To Rehabilitate [Monrovia Radio ELBC] .....	26

**Mali**

48-Hour General Strike Grips Bamako 8 Jan [AFP] .....	26
President Traore Delivers New Year's Address [Bamako Radio] .....	26

**Nigeria**

Zimbabwe's President Arrives for 'State Visit' [Lagos Radio] .....	28
Urges Leadership Role [SAPA] .....	28
Discusses Gulf Crisis, Palestinians [PANA] .....	28
Increased Joint Trade Called For [PANA] .....	28

**Senegal**

Cooperation Accord Signed With Gambia [PANA] .....	29
--	----

**Togo**

Union Urges Workers To Disregard Strike Call [Lome Radio] .....	29
---	----



## Chad

### Government Appeals for International Aid

AB0701205891 Ndjamenat Domestic Service  
in French 0530 GMT 4 Jan 91

[Text] The poor rainfall recorded during the planting season and the attack on harvests by predatory birds and animals resulted in a cereal deficit of about 200,000 tonnes for the 1990-91 agricultural season in Chad. Yesterday Mr. Ahmad Soungui, commissioner for external relations, appealed to the international community for emergency food aid to offset the risk of famine. It is in this connection that the commissioner for external relations met members of the diplomatic corps accredited to our country and representatives of international organizations to address the issue. Here is an excerpt of the statement made by the commissioner for external relations.

[Begin Soungui recording] After evaluating the 1990-91 agricultural season, Chadian experts at the UN Food and Agricultural Organization concluded that Chad will record a 200,000-tonne gross cereal deficit. This deficit is the direct effect of insufficient rainfall throughout the Chadian national territory and the crop damage caused by all kinds of predatory birds and animals during the agricultural season. This poor rainfall distribution in the country is so generalized that even the Sudan Region, which is habitually well watered, has not been spared by the situation.

Beside this large cereal deficit, which endangers the lives of several thousand Chadians, there is another phenomenon to consider, namely the unusual movement of people observed in the rural areas, especially in the Sahel region. This is continuing and it signifies a very (?severe) food crisis in most of the villages and towns.

In view of the dark picture which has been presented, the Chadian Government is compelled to submit to your respective countries and organizations an official request for emergency food aid to enable the government to offset the menacing situation. [end recording]

### Communique on Press Behavior Aired; Responded To

AB0801140591 Ndjamenat Domestic Service  
in French 0530 GMT 3 Jan 91

[Text] The analysis made yesterday at 1430 [1530 GMT] on national reconciliation in Chad has aroused strong reaction from the State Council Presidency—a leading case at this phase of press freedom in Chad. I will now read the following communique:

The State Council Presidency has noted of late, with surprise, the increasing number of grudge-bearing appeals being made in the national press. After noting with delight the Patriotic Salvation Movement [MPS]'s spirit of forgiveness, journalists seem to be resolutely (?bent) on believing that national reconciliation is no longer a priority.

These same people acknowledge, however, that Chad has particularly suffered from decades of internal squabbles. They also want a return to normalcy and an end to the recourse to arms. It is to avoid our plunging incessantly into vengeful fighting that the MPS decided not to embark on a witch hunt. Reconciliation then becomes nothing short of the product and materialization of the attitude of forgiveness adopted by the MPS.

If the authorities allow vindictiveness to take its course, our country will never find the tranquillity that we need so much. Furthermore, if everyone were required to account for the harm they did under the previous regime, would the press be blameless? The State Council Presidency urges citizens not to heed the advice of pyromaniacs, poised to set fires in order to shout for help tomorrow.

The MPS, drawing from its own experience, knows that it is better to fraternize with everyone than to reject any group, however small it may be. Furthermore, rendering justice is not one of the prerogatives of journalists. The lack of discernment with which the press conveys street rumors—which are generally fed by manipulators of the defunct system—leaves one skeptical as to its ability to judge such issues. The State Council prefers to leave the issue of justice to the competent authorities. One is entitled to expect journalists to offer the kind of reporting that will go a long way to help the people reject violence, not cause confusion.

Yesterday, the same people incited Hissein Habre and his associates to liquidate the Chadian people. Today, do they want to encourage the MPS to hunt new targets? The Chadian press should, certainly, be able to find nobler causes to which to devote itself than this loathsome game.

This ends the reading of the press release communicated yesterday evening to Radio Chad's editorial board. This communique from the State Council Presidency deserves a pause for comment, the idea being simply to provide a few clarifications.

The editorial board, in its article broadcast yesterday at 1430, in no way launched grudge-bearing appeals as stated by the press release. Better still, it did not say that national reconciliation is no longer a priority. The adverb, no longer, is superfluous.

The editorial board merely made an observation based on Chad's political past and the results of reconciliation, deeming that it is not a priority. For what happened in the past two regimes, those of General Malloum and Hissein Habre, two former heads of state who made national reconciliation their stock in trade? The first succeeded in bringing home the second who, to his credit, recorded several adherences to the [word indistinct] political party. Positive results, all said and done. The real point of the observation by Radio Chad's editorial board is that urgent problems such as security, putting the government machinery back on the rails, organizing the

Army, etc, are at the moment of most concern and require that the new authorities address them.

Second point: Let no one accuse the editorial board of Radio Chad of wanting to deflate the tires of the policy of national reconciliation. The State Council chairman was clear in many of his statements. Among other things, he spoke of democracy, of multipartyism. This political system can never thrive in an atmosphere of insecurity and governmental disorder. And, furthermore, the MPS which came to power indicated that it was not in a vindictive spirit that [words indistinct]. Indeed, all Chadians are entitled to [words indistinct] in our country. Each person is free to come into or get out of it.

Concerning democracy, the State Council chairman went so far as reducing it to its simplest expression when he said that the stadium had been built and that what was left was to define the rules of the game, and for the players to come onto the field. In any case, national reconciliation is made, or will be made, by itself since each person is accorded the freedom to play his political game.

It was, therefore, on this basis that the editorial board of Radio Chad prepared its article, which [words indistinct] to a policy of [word indistinct]. It is certainly more urgent to restore security and put the government machinery back on the rails than to approve texts which will govern our democracy and, at any rate, first and foremost, (?for) national reconciliation a de facto state of security is called for in Chad.

## Congo

### Brigadier Goma Appointed New Prime Minister

AB0901095891 Paris AFP in French 0844 GMT  
9 Jan 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 9 Jan (AFP)—Yesterday Brigadier Louis Sylvain Goma was appointed prime minister and head of the Congolese Government by the head of state, General Denis Sassou Nguesso, Brazzaville Radio reported this morning. His predecessor, Mr. Alphonse Souchlaty Poaty, had resigned on 3 December 1990 due to disagreement over the Congolese president's policies. The head of state had announced in his end-of-year message that the next government would be open to "national shades of opinions," and to the opposition. Twenty-two opposition parties have announced, however, that they would refuse to participate in that government, describing such opening as premature so long as the national conference scheduled for 25 February 1991 has not been held.

Brig. Goma, who had already served as head of government from 1975 to 1984, was chosen because of his relations with leading opposition leaders. The new 50-year-old prime minister was trained at the Coetquidan (St Cyr) Special Military School in France, and later at the Field Engineers School of Angers, also in France. Chief of staff in 1968 when Major Marien Ngouabi came to power, Brig. Goma was appointed secretary of state

for defense in 1969, and minister of public works and transport from 1970 to 1974. After being reappointed chief of staff, he became prime minister from 1975 to 1984. He has chaired the Constitutional Council since 1984. Brig. Goma is a founding member of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT—former single ruling party)

### PANA Reports Appointment

AB0901111091 Dakar PANA in English 1031 GMT  
9 Jan 91

[Text] Dakar, 8 Jan (PANA)—The Congolese President has appointed Gen Louis Sylvain Goma new prime minister to replace Alphonse Souchlaty-Poaty who resigned on 3 December 1990 and has now founded a new political party, the Republican Union for Progress, the Congolese Television announced Tuesday evening.

Gen. Goma resigned from the ruling Congolese Workers' Party [PCT] in December in accordance with the amended Congolese Constitution which envisages a non-political Army and the new law on political parties which states that military personnel interested in politics and other high posts should leave the Armed Forces. According to the constitution, Louis Sylvain Goma becomes head of government, a role previously played by the president.

Born on 28 June 1941 in Pointe Noire, Congo's business capital, Goma joined the Army on 1 January 1962. Following the coming to power of the late Marien Ngouabi after the 31 July 1968 insurrection, he was appointed chief of staff. The same year he was promoted to the rank of captain and in 1969 he was appointed secretary of state for defence and security in the president's office.

After the death of Ngouabi in 1977, Goma was appointed second vice-chairman of the military committee of the PCT, prime minister and planning minister on 3 April 1977. On 5 February 1979, he took part in the movement which brought Gen. Denis Sassou-Nguesso to power. During the third extraordinary PCT congress, Goma was elected member of the party political bureau of the PCT and chairman of the constitutional council. He was only appointed brigadier on 1 January 1990.

## Zaire

### Admiral Botende Disclaims Knowledge of Coup Plot

LD0801161491 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television  
Network in French 1230 GMT 8 Jan 91

[Excerpts] The denial by the minister of defense yesterday of the news broadcast by RFI [Radio France Internationale] about the arrest of a large number of higher officers of our Zairean Armed Forces was backed up yesterday by Admiral Lomponda wa Botende, former chief of staff of our Zairean Armed Forces, in an interview he gave to the press.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Thank you for agreeing to answer our questions. According to RFI

monitored in Kinshasa, you are supposed to be under arrest, after a coup allegedly attempted by a group of officers. Your name was quoted. What is the truth of this?

[Botende] First I would like to say that I am as surprised as you are. This morning I heard the news, not directly, but through friends, people who telephoned my house. I got ready for my normal activities—that is when you saw me at the airport; I think that is the best denial. We were at the airport for the arrival and departure of the Rwandan president. To answer your question as to what the truth of all this is, I do not know anything at all about it. Nothing at all.

[AFP correspondent] It was said that you were among a group of some dozen persons who were arrested. The Zairean Human Rights League has indeed confirmed that there had been arrests of Zairean officers since the 19th who, with no explanation given, were allegedly (?with regard to some of their colleagues) behind a plot. Can you tell us whether you have in your entourage—as you yourself are indeed free to move around—a number of people who have been arrested, or who might have been simply questioned by military security, as it is an inquiry by Zairean military security?

[Botende] In my entourage, certainly not. [passage omitted] I learned like everybody else, that somewhere there were a certain number of officers—I heard the details this morning from friends who listened to RFI, saying that it was in the OAU quarter—but I do not know anything about it at all. Nor do I have the list of officers. The only name that I was given was General N'Gimbi, but there is no one connected with my entourage in any way, as at the moment I occupy a position outside the Army.

[Unidentified correspondent] What do you think the explanation might be for this state of affairs, as you are a victim? What might someone be thinking of, to give out this kind of news?

[Botende] That is a question that is not easy to answer. I think perhaps I represent something that inhibits some people. [passage omitted]

[Managing director of AZAP] You mentioned the name of General N'Gimbi a moment ago—you had been told he had allegedly been arrested. Has General N'Gimbi really been arrested? That is the first question. The second question is: As they say, there is no smoke without a fire, I think that here in our country, for this kind of situation, one can say that in Zaire there is smoke without a fire. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### **Opposition Leaders Comment on Mobutu Meeting**

AB0801192091 Dakar PANA in French 1645 GMT  
8 Jan 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Jan (PANA)—Zaire's future is not bleak as long as the dialogue initiated in N'sele on Sunday [6 January] continues in the interests of the people, a spokesman for the opposition parties said after their first official meeting with President Mobutu Sese Seko. This meeting, which was organized 60 km from Kinshasa, at the former party headquarters, is seen by observers as a demonstration of national unity amidst a diversity of opinions.

The MPR, People's Movement of the Revolution, the former state party, took part in the meeting, which, according to Professor Ngoma Ngabu, chairman of the Federalist Christian Democracy, said marks a major step in the evolution of the democratization process initiated on 24 April 1990. In his report on this meeting which focused on the development of this process, Prof. Ngoma said that opposition parties consider it appropriate to determine before the elections the type of system the country will adopt. Several political groups had planned to meet and suggest answers to these questions to the head of state, he added.

From official Zairian sources, it was said that several opposition parties took part in the meeting: the Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS), the Christian Social Democratic Party, (PDSC), the Union of Independent Federalist and Republicans (UFERI), the Congolese National Movement (MNC), the Republican Democratic Rally (RDR), and the Federalist Christian Democracy (DCF).

## Ethiopia

### EPLF Claims Over 5,650 Government Casualties

EA0501201691 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad  
Masse of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 4 Jan 91

[Text] After the heroic Eritrean People's Liberation Army [EPLA] destroyed the dergue's offensive, the enemy's human losses reached 5,650. Out of these, more than 2,150 were killed and about 3,500 were wounded. The reason for the increase from 4,000 to 5,650 since 26 December is because the enemy continued its futile attempts with its limping force, especially at the Ghinda Front, until 29 December even after its offensive was badly beaten by the EPLA counteroffensive. Though the report is not final yet, the enemy's material losses have also increased considerably from the already reported 400 various types of weapons captured.

The most affected enemy force is the one stationed at the Ghinda Front, which is called the Second Wallia Army Force and which was very recently awarded a gallantry medal.

### PRC Foreign Minister Arrives on 3-Day Visit

EA0601140091 Addis Ababa Domestic Service  
in Amharic 1000 GMT 6 Jan 91

[Summary] The Chinese foreign minister arrived in Addis Ababa this morning for a three-day working visit to Ethiopia. The purpose of his visit to four East African countries, including Ethiopia, is to create better understanding between China and these countries, as well as to establish ties of friendship and strengthen cooperation, the minister said.

### Meets Counterpart

EA0701191691 Addis Ababa Domestic Service  
in Amharic 1700 GMT 6 Jan 91

[Text] Today Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, alternate politburo member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and foreign minister, met and held talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Comrade Qian Qichen. During their meeting at the Foreign Ministry, they discussed Ethiopian-Chinese relations, African affairs, the Gulf crisis, and various global issues. In another development today, Comrade Qian Qichen met and held talks with Organization of African Unity Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim.

### Gives Message to Mengistu

EA0701202691 Addis Ababa in Amharic to  
Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 7 Jan 91

[Text] Today Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam received a message from PRC President Comrade Yang Shangkun. In a ceremony held at the State Council, the message, which concerns bilateral issues

between the two friendly countries and current international issues, was delivered to President Mengistu by PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

Comrade Qian Qichen, who is currently on an official visit to Ethiopia, noted in his speech after delivering the message that relations between Ethiopia and China were longstanding and had been further strengthened after Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam's official visit to the PRC in June 1988. Comrade Qian Qichen affirmed that his country would do everything possible to further strengthen the political, social, and economic joint cooperation between the countries. He went on to brief the President on his country's views in the light of the current political and social situation in the world.

### Comments on Ties, Departs

EA0801200391 Addis Ababa in English to  
Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 8 Jan 91

[Excerpt] The foreign ministers of Ethiopia and China today reiterated [their determination] to exhaust every effort to further strengthen and broaden the existing friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said on departure after concluding his three-day working visit to Ethiopia that there are possibilities to extend the existing cooperation and relations between the two countries. He said that the talks he had with President Mengistu Haile Mariam, Foreign Minister Tesfaye Dinka, as well as with other senior government officials would greatly contribute to further strengthen the longstanding friendly relations between Ethiopia and China. Comrade Qian Qichen said that Ethiopia and China have identical views on regional and international issues and strongly believe that the Gulf crisis can be resolved peacefully.

Speaking on his part, Comrade Tesfaye reaffirmed his government's readiness to widen the existing relations and cooperation between the two countries.

The Chinese foreign affairs minister will also pay a working visit to the Republic of Uganda, Tanzania, and [word indistinct] [passage omitted]

## Kenya

### President Moi Speaks on Peace in Country

EA0901121591 Nairobi Domestic Service  
in Swahili 1056 GMT 8 Jan 91

[Live relay of Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi's speech to a public rally at Kiharu Stadium in Murang'a; passages within quotation marks in English]

[Excerpts] Ladies and Gentlemen, I am very happy to be with you this afternoon. [passage omitted] Do you think that Moi alone should call for peace? "It is not me." If there are people who are tired of seeing others whom



they consider "surplus" and who should have disappeared from this world, then they should tell us. [passage omitted]

It seems as if there are people who do not see what is happening in other countries. If they see what happens there, they want things to happen the same way here. They will get it. They should not be in a hurry; it will come. "They should not be in a hurry; it will come." Do you think Kenya "is a special place?" Do you think Kenya is an island that cannot be affected by the problems affecting others? [passage omitted]

If you do not know, I will tell you today. If you want to see rich people in Nyeri, you will find them—the big people and a very small number of small people. Big people are rich even in Kiambu. Kimani Court is looking at me, [laughter] but there are many rich people from Murang'a so you should have been the first to respect peace. [sentence as heard] [passage omitted]

The past year, 1990, was a bad year. There were many rumors and all kinds of lies. It was rumored that the government had killed so-and-so here and somebody else somewhere else. Do you really believe that Moi's government could kill a human being?

Even these fellows Muite and Kiarie demand human rights. Are they really pursuing human rights? Who is Kiarie to demand human rights? Everyone knows him. It is ironic that he should talk about human rights. [passage omitted]

I want all citizens, not only people in Murang'a but all over the country, to realize that unity is vital and to understand that tribal politics could destroy the country. I especially want the people of Central Province to be aware that those who go abroad to discredit Kenya come from Central Province; they are in the United States. There are 11 of them living in Baltimore in the United States. They claim they want to form a government in exile. I want to ask this: If all the tribes in Kenya form their governments, how many governments are we going to have? War does not need guerrilla warfare. [sentence as heard] The country will become chaotic, and things will be similar to what is happening in Somalia. Does anyone want to go to Somalia now? No one. Children and mothers are fleeing; everyone is fleeing for his life. [passage omitted]

There are some people who think that if Kenya becomes chaotic, things will be good for them. Things cannot be all right. That is just what is happening to others. What is really needed now with an increase in the population of children, an increase in the population in general, and an increase in young people need employment, is a better understanding between leaders and the people so we can progress.

Despite everything that happened last year, others still say: Moi will release Matiba, or Why is Matiba being detained? I am not after anybody. I do not provoke anyone. What do I want from anybody? It is my duty to

protect the citizens' lives. [passage omitted] I will take my time deciding when Matiba should be released from jail. He is being protected and fed, and he has even gained weight. [laughter] When I am convinced that he should come back and live peacefully with the citizens, I shall set him free. I have no scores to settle with him. My responsibility is to protect the citizens' lives, and I have no desire to lie. [passage omitted]

#### **Moi, U.S. Envoy Agree on Opening 'New Chapter'**

EA0701112291 Nairobi KNA in English 0925 GMT  
7 Jan 91

[Text] Nairobi, 7 Jan—President Daniel arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, received the United States ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Smith Hempstone, who paid him a courtesy call. The two had lengthy discussions on matters of mutual interest between Kenya and the United States.

President Moi and Mr. Hempstone agreed that a new chapter regarding relations between the two countries be opened. They also agreed that the long-standing good relations between the two countries be strengthened. "The traditional friendship between the people of the two countries should be cemented even further", the two agreed.

Present during the function was the minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation Mr. Wilson Ndolo Ayah.

#### **Government To Grant Somalis Temporary Asylum**

EA0701191291 Nairobi Domestic Service  
in English 1000 GMT 7 Jan 91

[Text] The Kenya Government has agreed to grant temporary asylum to the Somalis who fled civil war in the country between the government troops and rebel forces over the weekend. According to the KENYA TIMES the government gave permission yesterday to the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] to move the Somalis from the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport while awaiting for a decision on their application for refugee asylum in countries of their choice. The UNHCR representative to Kenya, Mr. Sylvester Awuye, confirmed the report, saying that the Somali nationals and their families were to be moved to the special camp this morning.

#### **Somalia**

#### **Siad Addresses Nation, Appeals for Peace**

EA0901151491 Mogadishu Domestic Service  
in Somali 1115 GMT 9 Jan 91

[Text] Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] president, today addressed the nation through the media, stressing the preciousness and

importance of peace, which serves the interests, existence, and progress of Somali society. The president outlined the huge problems brought about by the civil war raging in the capital. He said many people had been hurt by the war and many had fled from their homes. He said some people who fled from their homes had died of starvation, while others faced hunger and hardship.

Comrade Siad further noted the emergence of some groups with no political alignments, who were bent on looting public, private, and foreign property. He said these groups were habitually disregarding the norms, ethics, and unity of the masses. In his address, the president said the Somali masses share a common religion and values. He, therefore, called on Somali society to be merciful and to return to our God. He said: We must understand our interests and future.

In conclusion, the president blessed the Somali masses, saying they were confident and loved one another. He prayed God for the Somali masses to live as brothers.

#### Further Reports on Siad Barre's Whereabouts

##### Family Seeking Asylum in Abu Dhabi

AB0801164891 Dakar PANA in English 1557 GMT 8 Jan 91

[Text] Dakar, 8 Jan. (PANA)—The family of Somalian President Siad Barre arrived in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, on Monday, to seek political asylum, according to reports made available to PANA on Tuesday.

The reports did not indicate whether President Barre [was] among the group but said that there were 70 persons in the aircraft which flew out the president's family.

##### Rebel Radio on Siad Flight

EA0801210091 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 8 Jan 91

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The situation in Mogadishu has reached a critical point. In the past few months the city of Mogadishu has been in a terrifying state in every respect. Listeners, you are aware that in and around Mogadishu, hand-to-hand fighting is being waged by the righteous forces of the United Somali Congress [USC] with the support of the local population. In the past few weeks, fierce fighting has been going in Mogadishu and to date, the liberation forces of the USC have the upper hand. As you have heard from news agencies, people are fleeing from Mogadishu. Those fleeing include the families of the regime's loyalists, his loyalist officers, and officials of the so-called government of Mohamed Siad Barre. The evacuees include foreigners who have been in Mogadishu. Even the humanitarian organizations have fled the capital due to the intensity of the fighting.

The capital city has been shelled with artillery and machine-gunned, thus forcing the civilian population to

flee the city. The misguided soldiers, who do not know for what cause they are dying, have been pillaging civilian property.

In the fighting currently taking place in Mogadishu, the USC fighters have captured many important places, such as the oil refinery, the environs of Halane [militia training college], the missile command post, and many important places.

Fierce fighting has been raging around Mogadishu Airport, where (?remnants) of Siad's soldiers have regrouped. USC forces are encircling the (?area). The demoralized forces of the regime are retreating toward their (?barracks).

Confirmed reports say Mohamed Siad Barre has fled the country after hiding in a bunker for a while at Affizione Military Barracks [close to the airport]. He had to flee the country when the situation got out of hand and the intensity of attacks by the liberation forces increased as time progressed. This situation has forced Siad Barre to flee the country. For some time now, all communications have been disrupted.

Bravo to the USC and the Somali civilians. Intensify the struggle until final victory is won!

#### Premier Meets Mogadishu Elders on Cease-Fire

EA0801193291 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 8 Jan 91

[Text] Yesterday, 7 January, a government delegation made up of ministers and deputy ministers and led by the Somali Democratic Republic prime minister, Comrade Mohamed Hawade Madar, met local [Mogadishu] elders. Issues discussed included peace talks and a cease-fire in Mogadishu. The meeting was the first to be held since the death of (Musa Boqor Osman) and (Hashi Weheliye) [name indistinct]. The government wishes to send a message of condolences to the bereaved families, relatives, and the Somalis. At the meeting, both sides agreed [passage indistinct]

#### More on Meeting

EA0801221691 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 8 Jan 91

[Text] Yesterday, 7 January, a government delegation made up of ministers and deputy ministers and led by the Somali Democratic Republic prime minister, Comrade Mohamed Hawade Madar, met elders of Xamar [Mogadishu]. Issues discussed included finding ways of imposing a cease-fire. The meeting was the first since the death of late (Musa Boqor Osman) and (Hashi Weheliye Muallin). The government sent a message of condolences to the bereaved families and relatives of the deceased and to the Somali people. At the meeting, both sides agreed that consultations on the imposition of the cease-fire be continued. It was resolutely resolved that a cease-fire must rapidly be implemented and discussions started later.

Meanwhile, this morning at 1100 [0800 GMT], another meeting was held. The outcome of the first cease-fire was reviewed and agreement was reached that subcommittees [plural as heard] be named to (?implement) the cease-fire. The committee is to be composed of retired and active army officers. It appears that both sides are satisfied with the committee. The committee's terms of reference will be to report on the progress of the cease-fire and its implementation and those who violate the cease-fire. God willing, the committee will meet again at 1000 tomorrow.

#### **Committees To Review 'Progress' of Cease-Fire**

EA0801192591 Mogadishu Domestic Service  
in Somali 1700 GMT 8 Jan 91

[Text] [passage indistinct] at 1100 today [0800 GMT], another meeting was held by the committee and it was agreed that the outcome of the first cease-fire be reviewed. It was also agreed that subcommittees to review the progress of the cease-fire be formed. Each subcommittee will be composed of retired and active senior officers of the Armed Forces. The two sides will broadly discuss ways of achieving peace in Benadir Region and the country in general. The work of the subcommittees will be to check on the implementation of the cease-fire.

#### **Radio Says Situation Returns to 'Normal'**

EA0801173491 Mogadishu Domestic Service  
in Somali 1604 GMT 8 Jan 91

[Text] Listeners: We call on the Somali people to strive for peace because peace is the only thing we cannot do without. The people who have fled should return to their homes so they can safeguard their property, because everything has now returned to normal.

Listeners, this is the country in which you were born and for which you were born. It is therefore not our duty to unite in facing those who are driven by greed and who are being used by colonialists, those whom we can describe as helpers of outsiders? Therefore, listeners, our interest lies in unity and turning toward the resources of our country while keeping away from public property which is vital.

#### **Further on Evacuation Efforts, Fighting**

##### **Fighting Stops Italian Flights**

AU0801165191 Rome RAI International Service  
in German 1535 GMT 8 Jan 91

[Text] The first group of 84 Italians who escaped from Somalia arrived in Rome on a German plane from Mombasa, Kenya. The fourth mission of the Italian Air Force Hercules aircraft in Mogadishu [word indistinct] was cancelled because of heavy fighting near the airport of the Somali capital. Meanwhile the fighting has spread to the area of the port. Provided adequate security is guaranteed, the mission will be carried out tomorrow.

The [word indistinct] aircraft which were sent to Nairobi to evacuate the Italian citizens are expected back in Italy. The Italian Embassy in Nairobi has announced that French ships have taken another 47 persons, including 30 Italians, to safety. French ships have been patrolling the Somali coast for days.

#### **Italian Envoy on Fighting**

AB0801181091 Paris AFP in English 1738 GMT  
8 Jan 91

[By David Chazan]

[Excerpts] Nairobi, Jan 8 (AFP)—Fighting between Somali rebels and government troops halted the evacuation of foreigners Tuesday from Mogadishu, where the government seems doomed but can still hit back, diplomats said here. Rescue flights from the Kenyan port of Mombasa by two Italian Hercules C-130 transport planes which evacuated 248 people on Monday were called off Tuesday "because it is too risky," an Italian Embassy spokesman said in Nairobi. The aircraft were to make another attempt on Wednesday.

A French navy ship off the Somali coast managed to take aboard 47 foreigners flown out by helicopter, diplomats said.

The rebels claimed Monday that they controlled most of Mogadishu and that victory was only hours away. But government forces were still holding the airport, the post and the Villa Somalia, President Mohamed Siad Barre's official residence, the Italian ambassador here, Renato Volpini, said.

Forces loyal to the beleaguered president can no longer save him, "but can still do great damage" as they have heavy artillery, said Mr. Volpini, who is in regular contact with the Italian ambassador in the Somali capital, one of the few foreign diplomats still there.

Major-General Siad Barre, who has held out for 10 days since rebels of United Somali Congress (USC) shot their way into Mogadishu, "is still in a strong position," Mr. Volpini said. [passage omitted]

Mr. Volpini said Italy had offered to mediate in the conflict, but that the ambassador in Mogadishu had "no possibility of dialogue." The only talks he had with Maj.-Gen. Siad Barre were about the evacuation of foreigners, Mr. Volpini said.

Mr. Daib said government forces had killed two members of the opposition Manifesto movement who had tried to arrange a cease-fire.

#### **More on Fighting**

AB0801214291 Rome International Service  
in Somali 1640 GMT 8 Jan 91

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] It has been reported that intense fighting is raging around the airport and the Mogadishu Port, which the United Somali Congress

[USC] fighters intend to capture. (?Forty-seven) people who had run toward the sea are reported to have been saved by ships passing near the coast.

The situation in Mogadishu is very bad with indiscriminate killing and looting taking place. Further reports say about 80 percent of the buildings in Mogadishu have been destroyed and there is untold misery in the city. People are now awaiting the announcement of the collapse of the Mogadishu regime.

USC spokesmen say that after the collapse of the regime of Mohamed Siad Barre, a democratic broad-based system will be put in place to run the country.

### 25 Italians Evacuated

AB0901101091 Paris AFP in English 1003 GMT  
9 Jan 91

[Text] Nairobi, Jan 9 (AFP)—A party of 25 Italians was evacuated overnight from the Somali capital Mogadishu through rebel-held territory to an Italian frigate anchored a few kilometers (miles) north of the city, reliable sources said Wednesday. The evacuation was the first of its kind through territory held by the insurgents of the United Somali Congress (USC), who are fighting to overthrow the regime of President Mohammed Siad Barre. The evacuation was supervised by USC rebels.

Italy was to send two aircraft later Wednesday to try to resume an airlift of about 100 foreigners still trapped in Mogadishu after 10 days of fighting between rebels and government troops. The aircraft are chartered by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

On Tuesday the evacuation of foreigners from Mogadishu had to be suspended because the fighting round the airport was too fierce for incoming planes to land.

Doctors of the French medical charity organisation Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) say they are treating 30 and 50 war casualties each day at the Mogadishu hospital where they arrived on Monday. Most of the casualties had bullet wounds, according to the doctors contacted by radio from the MSF headquarters in Paris. The team were unable to give any overall estimate of the casualties in the Somali capital where according to witnesses, thousands of bodies are rotting in the streets and cholera and typhus have broken out.

### Italian Planes Head for Mogadishu

AB0901114691 Paris AFP in English 1140 GMT  
9 Jan 91

[Excerpts] Nairobi, Jan 9 (AFP)—Two Italian planes were en route for the Somali capital Wednesday to evacuate foreigners as heavy fighting raged between rebels and government forces, an Italian Embassy

spokeswoman said here Wednesday. The Roman Catholic cathedral of Mogadishu was meanwhile reported ablaze. The fire in the cathedral, one of Mogadishu's principal buildings, seemed to indicate that fighting was raging in the city centre.

The two cargo planes, a Hercules C-130 which has already flown several rescue missions to Mogadishu and a G222, took off from the Kenyan port of Mombasa. They were to pick up 130 foreigners.

"There's heavy fighting but the airport is still apparently in government hands," the spokeswoman said. "The situation seems better than yesterday when we called off the flights because it was too dangerous." The two planes are flying under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). [passage omitted]

Meanwhile 12 people were evacuated early Wednesday by helicopter to the French frigate La Motte-Picquet, anchored 110 kilometers (65 miles) south of Mogadishu, diplomatic sources said here. They included 11 Italians and a French national. On Tuesday 47 people were helicoptered out of the city to a repair ship, the Jules Verne, also anchored off the coast south of the capital.

### Uganda

#### Museveni Receives Message From Kuwaiti Amir

EA0501182891 Kampala Domestic Service  
in English 1900 GMT 3 Jan 91

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni, who is the current chairman of the OAU [Organization of African Unity], has received a special message from the Amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah. The message was handed to the president this afternoon by Uganda's ambassador to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states, Professor Badru Kateregga, at the president's home in Rwakitura in Mbarara District.

In his message, the amir informed President Museveni that Kuwait is contributing 100 million U.S. dollars to the African Development Fund based in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. The ambassador also handed over to the president a medal from the amir of Kuwait, who is also the current chairman of the Organization of Islamic Conference, OIC, in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the organization.

The amir of Kuwait also assured the OAU chairman that Kuwait will continue to honor obligations to all countries benefitting from her assistance and complete all the projects she has been committed to in all the relevant countries. The amir concluded his message to the OAU chairman by saying that his country looks forward to a future that will open horizons for Arab-Ugandan cooperation in particular and for Arab-African cooperation in general. [passage omitted]



### **Gang Murders Police Sergeant in His Home**

*MB0901100691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1157 GMT 9 Jan 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 9 SAPA—A police sergeant was murdered in his Daveyton house on the East Rand on Wednesday [9 Jan] morning after his attackers gained entrance by posing as close family friends.

Witwatersrand police liaison officer Captain Eugene Opperman said Sergeant P.P. Phala woke up when he heard a knock on his bedroom window about 1 AM. The person said he was a friend, and Sgt. Phala asked his wife to open the door.

About five unidentified men then burst into the house and stabbed the policeman several times in the throat. He apparently died on the scene, the captain said.

The killers left the house, leaving the wife unscathed.

Capt. Opperman expressed shock and condemned the murder as despicable.

"The brutal killing of an unsuspecting and unarmed member of the force must be deplored in the strongest possible terms. Any attack on the police must be condemned by all citizens, community leaders and church leaders.

"These men and women spend all their time and effort to safeguard the lives and property of all the peoples in this country. They work long hours under very difficult circumstances, and besides all this they are still very positive and their morale is high.

"The police want the communities in the black townships to realise what their responsibilities towards themselves, their families and the communities are. They must now show the criminal element among them that they will not tolerate lawlessness in their area."

Capt. Opperman appealed to the public to now start working with the police and supply them with information about criminals. A good example of this could be found in recent happenings in Soweto, where members of the public arrested a gang of alleged rapists and handed them over to the police.

He added information supplied would be treated as confidential, and substantial rewards might be considered in certain circumstances. Information about the murder of Sgt. Phala should be given to detectives at Daveyton, Tel. (011) 42-48369 during office hours.

### **ANC To Propose All-Party Conference Shortly**

*MB0701111591 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 7 Jan 91 p 1*

[Report by Tim Cohen: "ANC To Grab Initiative on Government's All-Party Conference Idea"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] would propose a major all-party conference on constitutional negotiations, which could include Inkatha and the CP [Conservative Party], in its annual anniversary statement due for release this week, senior ANC sources said yesterday.

The conference would be aimed at breaking the political logjam and preparing the ground for talks on a new constitution.

The ANC's national executive committee decided on the conference on Friday [4 Jan] at a meeting presided over by ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela.

The decision comes in the wake of speculation that it would refuse to take part in a similar conference which government is reported to be eager to arrange.

The sources said the agenda for the conference would be relatively open-ended and there would be no pre-conditions for attending.

Agreement with the ANC's demand that an elected constituent assembly should oversee the drawing up of a new constitution would, for example, not be a prerequisite for attendance.

Neither would agreement with government's position that an interim government was unnecessary as the present government was in power legitimately.

The ANC has agreed to the conference on the assumption that obstacles to negotiations, mainly the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles, would have been cleared away.

The ANC threatened at its consultative conference in December to suspend talks with government if these obstacles were not removed by the end of April.

The ANC hoped the all-party conference would take place in May, sources said.

In media reports last year, it was suggested that the idea of an all-party conference was discussed at talks between President F.W. de Klerk and ANC leaders Oliver Tambo and Mandela.

Government was said to be in favour of such a conference, but senior ANC members have not expressed themselves publicly on the idea so far.

The proposed conference would be separate from a "patriotic front" conference of extra-parliamentary opposition groups which is planned for March 21. At this conference, organisations hope to unify extra-parliamentary opposition groups around the demand for an elected interim government and a constituent assembly.

ANC members said yesterday that several groups had agreed in principle to attend the conference. Others had not yet agreed.

The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], the New Unity Movement and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] have all expressed themselves strongly in favour of the proposal to forge a united black front to oppose government.

PAC members, opposed to an all-party conference, say this might jeopardise black unity.

The ANC's 79th anniversary statement, which reviews the past year and indicates planned ANC action, will be made public on Wednesday [9 Jan]—anniversary of the organisation's founding in 1912.

The statement also mentions the education crisis and the poor black matric pass rate, expected to be announced today.

### **PAC Criticizes ANC Proposal**

*MB0801123391 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 8 Jan 91 p 3*

[Report by Tim Cohen: "PAC Riled by ANC's Talks Plan"]

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has voiced disapproval over the ANC's [African National Congress] proposed multiparty conference on negotiations, saying the decision to hold such a conference should first have been discussed with other liberation groups.

PAC publicity and information officer Barney Desai said yesterday the ANC's decision last week in favour of an open agenda all-party conference was precisely the kind of strategy that ought to have been decided at a meeting of extra-parliamentary opposition groups.

Stressing the PAC would formulate a more precise reaction to the ANC's suggestion at its meeting this weekend, Desai described the ANC's decision as "a bit exasperating."

The PAC recently rejected government's invitation to talks about full-scale constitutional negotiations, saying it was prepared to discuss only the mechanics for a constituent assembly election.

An ANC source said on Sunday [6 January] the ANC would today propose an all-party conference on constitutional negotiations, which could include Inkatha and the CP [Conservative Party].

The proposed conference would be separate from March's "patriotic front" conference which was aimed at presenting a common front against government.

### **CP Rejects ANC Call**

*MB0801170691 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1600 GMT 8 Jan 91*

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] has rejected an all-party congress proposed by the ANC [African National Congress] because it did not make provision for

the freedom and self-determination of Afrikaners and whites who identify with the Afrikaners' struggle for freedom.

The deputy leader of the CP, Dr. Ferdie Hartzenberg, said in a statement in Pretoria that the proposed congress was nothing more than the first step in subjecting whites to a black dictator under the mantle of democracy.

Dr. Hartzenberg said the ANC had to abandon its intention of removing the Afrikaner's legitimate right to self-determination. He said this right was inalienable and not negotiable.

All parties taking part in future negotiations had to take note that no decisions would be binding on the Afrikaner and its white spiritual allies and that they would be opposed in every possible way.

### **Buthelezi Opposes ANC's Proposal**

*MB0801172091 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in Afrikaans 1545 GMT 8 Jan 91*

[Text] Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of kwaZulu and president of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], has expressed his misgivings about an earlier call by the African National Congress [ANC] for a multiparty congress to decide on the constitutional future of South Africa.

Speaking at Ulundi during a visit by Jaco de Villiers, agriculture and development aid minister, Dr. Buthelezi said that both the IFP and kwaZulu are determined that negotiations should proceed.

He said, however, that a constituent assembly would not work and that a winner-takes-all approach would achieve nothing.

Dr. Buthelezi said that South Africa had to move systematically towards a new, negotiated constitution.

### **Viljoen Welcomes ANC's Call**

*MB0801190491 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1845 GMT 8 Jan 91*

[Text] The minister of constitutional development, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, has welcomed the ANC's [African National Congress] proposal of a multiparty congress in preparation for the constitutional negotiation process.

Dr. Viljoen was reacting to a proposal made in Johannesburg today by the deputy president of the ANC, Mr. Nelson Mandela, that an all-party congress be held at which all political parties could decide on broad principles for a new constitution and the composition of the ANC's proposed constituent assembly.

Dr. Viljoen said in a statement in Pretoria that it was especially pleasing that the ANC had now accepted that all parties with proven support should take part in the negotiation process.

He said this would ensure the legitimacy of the process.

### **Holomisa Backs ANC Proposal**

*MB0901065791 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 9 Jan 91*

[Text] The military leader of Transkei, Major General Bantu Holomisa, has backed demands by the ANC [African National Congress] for a constituent assembly, for the first time.

Speaking at a conference of the African-American Institute in Cairo, in Egypt, Gen. Holomisa said it was unlikely the government could be objective, and therefore impartial, in the negotiation process.

Gen. Holomisa referred specifically to what he termed the government's apparent unwillingness to quell the ongoing violence in South Africa.

### **PAC Accuses ANC of Waging 'Grassroots' War**

*MB0701111191 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 7 Jan 91 p 2*

[Report by Patrick Bulger: "PAC Accuses ANC of Waging Grassroots War"]

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] members have been accused of waging a grassroots war against the rival PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], even though leaders of both organisations intend forming a united front against government this year.

In at least two trouble spots, PAC spokesmen have accused ANC members of provoking violence and of acting contrary to their leaders' public dictates.

Antipathy between the two organisations dates back to the early 1960's. It appears to have been intensified recently by rival recruitment drives for membership.

Clashes between members of the two groups have been reported at Bekkersdal on the West Rand, Khayelitsha in the western Cape and KwaNobuhle in the eastern Cape in recent months.

The most recent clash occurred in Komga, near East London, last week when alleged ANC supporters members killed 23-year-old PAC branch member Thembaethu Rasmeni.

The PAC said in reaction to the New Year's Day killing that "it does not augur well for the new year, but we nevertheless commend officials of the ANC branch who have dissociated themselves from this barbarous killing".

Now ANC members have been accused of conducting a "campaign of genocide" against ANC members at Munsieville township, Krugersdorp.

About 80 PAC members, including the leadership, had been forced to vacate the township in the face of attacks by ANC youths armed with shotguns, AK-47's and hand grenades.

Responding to the allegations, the ANC's department of information and publicity said the ANC's attempts to resolve matters with the PAC had been "cold-shouldered".

It alleged that its chairman in the area had been shot with a Scorpion machine-pistol.

The PAC alleged that the recent outbreak of violence was the climax of a nine-month campaign to make Munsieville a no-go area for the PAC.

Detailing the record of ANC attacks on PAC members since April last year, PAC West Rand chairman Popo Mvulane said the tension began when ANC members declared Munsieville an ANC liberated zone in April last year.

He alleged that the ANC campaign was to have climaxed on December 22 last year when the PAC "would cease to exist in Munsieville".

He alleged, too, that 20 houses of PAC members had been damaged in at least three clashes.

In spite of the attempted intervention of ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela, the clashes had continued and PAC attempts to set up a monitoring committee comprising members of the rival organisations had received no response from the local ANC branch.

West Rand PAC publicity secretary Banzer Ngceba said there was no indication of a "third force" being involved in the violence.

Instead the PAC could only conclude that the ANC was conducting a campaign of genocide against PAC members.

### **Further on ANC Campaign Against Bop Government**

#### **Police Offer Consulates Protection**

*MB0701093691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0857 GMT 7 Jan 91*

[Text] Pretoria Jan 7 SAPA—Police said on Monday they would afford protection to Bophuthatswana consulates if requested, following a reported threat by the ANC [African National Congress] to force the closure of consulates unless Bophuthatswana allowed the ANC to operate in the homeland.

The Northern Cape Branch of the ANC said in a weekend statement that a regional programme would be put into effect soon after the launch of the ANC's national programme of action on January 8.

"We'll hit Bophuthatswana hard. We'll hit them with everything at our disposal until such time that they have come to their senses," the statement said.

Targeted in the ANC's plans were the homeland's consulates in Kimberley and Vryburg.

A police spokesman said in Pretoria on Monday it was not known whether Bophuthatswana had requested special protection for its consulates.

A Bophuthatswana Embassy spokesman in Pretoria said the embassy had not had a response yet from Mmbatho.

#### **ANC Notes 'Vigilantes' Attacks**

*MB0701135891 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1250 GMT 7 Jan 91*

[By Clyde Russel]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 7 SAPA—Different versions of the fighting, which erupted at the Braklaagte village in Bophuthatswana at the weekend, have been given by the homeland police and the ANC [African National Congress].

A police spokesman told SAPA on Monday [7 January] that three people were killed when a mob attacked four houses in the village on Saturday night.

Petrol-bombs, axes and stones were used in the attack. One of the houses was completely destroyed, while the others were damaged.

Also on Saturday, another dwelling was damaged in a separate incident.

The spokesman confirmed the homeland's police had arrested a number of people who were still in detention.

He said it was not clear if there was any political motivation for the attack.

However, an ANC spokesman said the attacks were aimed at ANC supporters and were carried out by vigilantes co-operating with the homeland authorities.

Another ANC official, Mr. Job Mokgoro, told SAPA the violence in the homeland was "really becoming a problem".

He said Bophuthatswana was the "only stumbling block to the new South Africa".

Despite its assurances to the contrary, the government of President Lucas Mangope was clearly bent on eliminating the ANC in the region, Mr. Mokgoro charged.

He added that the ANC was "looking at appropriate action on a national, regional and local level to combat Bophuthatswana".

#### **ANC-Bop Talks To Resume Soon**

*MB0701143991 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1416 GMT 7 Jan 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 7 SAPA—Talks between the Bophuthatswana Government and the ANC [African National Congress] will resume early this year, a statement from the homeland government said on Monday [7 January].

Bophuthatswana was responding to media enquiries regarding its relations with the ANC.

The statement said that at discussions with the ANC in November 1990 it was agreed that no public statements would be made by either side, until further discussions were held at the start of 1991.

"As many of the recent queries we have received could, on response, be interpreted as a breach of this agreement, we prefer to refrain from comment in the interest of these ongoing talks," the statement said.

In recent weeks tensions between the ANC and the government of President Lucas Mangope have been heightened by accusations from the ANC that the homeland government is trying to destroy the organisation.

On a number of recent occasions ANC officials in Bophuthatswana have threatened a programme of action against the homeland unless the organisation is allowed to operate freely.

#### **Police Post Attack Kills Two**

*MB0901084591 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in English 0500 GMT 9 Jan 91*

[Text] At least two people have been killed and two seriously injured in an attack on a Bophuthatswana police post on the border with South Africa.

Police say at least 100 people were involved in the attack, which occurred at Braklaagte at lunchtime yesterday. One person is in a critical condition after commercial explosives he was allegedly carrying, blew up. The situation last night was reported to be quiet but tense. Many people are reported to have fled the area.

#### **Bop Police Confiscate Activists' Petition**

*MB0901082291 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1007 GMT 9 Jan 91*

[By Johnny Masilela]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 9 SAPA—A petition demanding the reintroduction of certain vernacular languages at Bophuthatswana's schools was confiscated by people alleged to be members of the homeland's security police early on Wednesday [9 Jan].

David Mahlangu, of the Winterveldt Civic Association, said activists had intended presenting the petition to the Bophuthatswana Embassy in Pretoria on Wednesday.

He said the home of one of the activists—at which the document was kept—was "broken into" by several men travelling in a white Toyota minibus.

The civic association charged the men were "obviously" members of the security police.

Mr. Mahlangu said the activist, Oupa Motha, was not home when the men "visited".



The men allegedly broke into Mr. Motha's room, which adjoins the main house. The room has its own door.

Mr. Mahlangu said his home was also raided. He was not home either.

He said the Winterveldt Civic Association had exhausted all democratic avenues in attempting to communicate with the Bophuthatswana authorities, and that "aggressive action" would certainly be considered, specifically against the embassy.

The petition demanded, among others, the re-introduction of other African vernacular languages in the syllabi, which had been phased out after Bophuthatswana's independence in 1977.

Col. Dave George of the Bophuthatswana police could not immediately comment.

The minister in the Bophuthatswana embassy in Pretoria, G. E. Sere, said he had no knowledge of the petition and was therefore not in a position to comment.

#### **ANC Notes Concern Over Police Using 'Askaris'**

*MB0601201491 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1937 GMT 6 Jan 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 6 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] in a statement on Sunday expressed grave concern about alleged "continued deployment" at Jan Smuts Airport of so-called askaris or former ANC guerrillas turned state agents.

Police liaison officer Maj. Ray Harrauld said police would not be able to comment on the allegations before Monday morning.

"We hold the government and the police directly responsible for anything that may occur as a result of this unfortunate use of askaris," the ANC statement said.

ANC spokeswoman Gill Marcus said the organisation believed the SAP [South African Police] had been using askaris during the past weeks to point out "people" at the airport.

#### **Police Respond to Concern**

*MB0701160391 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1454 GMT 7 Jan 91*

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Pretoria Jan 7 SAPA—The deployment of "so-called askaris" at airports is not unusual, a statement from the South African Police [SAP] said on Monday [7 January].

The police were responding to ANC [African National Congress] allegations that they were using askaris, former ANC guerrillas turned state agents, to point out people at the airport.

The "so-called askaris" were fullfledged members of the SAP, and there was "nothing sinister" about their use at airports as this was "in the course of normal police functions, the statement said.

The police statement also confirmed that the ANC's Botswana representative, Mr. Welile Nhlapo, has been detained in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act and he is being held at John Vorster Square [police station] in Johannesburg.

Mr. Nhlapo's arrest at Lanseria Airport near Johannesburg on Thursday led to the ANC demanding his release and expressing concern over the use of askaris at airports.

#### **12 Killed in ANC, Inkatha Clash, People Flee**

*MB0701113491 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1100 GMT 7 Jan 91*

[Text] 12 people have been killed and one seriously injured in fighting between Inkatha and ANC [African National Congress] supporters at Umgababa on the Natal south coast.

About 500 people, mainly women and children, sought refuge at the Illovo beach police station last night. Scores of fugitives are still leaving the area today.

#### **Refugees Shelter at Police Stations**

*MB0801092191 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0853 GMT 8 Jan 91*

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Durban Jan 8 SAPA—Hundreds of refugees packed a village hall and local police stations on Tuesday [8 Jan] as the Natal south coast community of Umgababa awaits the possibility of more killing.

Some residents say 17 people died in fighting on Sunday [6 Jan] night. Police have confirmed that nine bodies have been found and said on Tuesday that the area was quiet but tense.

Inkatha spokesman Senzo Mfayela has reacted sharply to Tuesday reports attributing the clash simply to "vigilantes", who had attacked the ANC [African National Congress] stronghold of Emagcino from the Inkatha area of Hlanzeni.

Mr. Mfayela said the root cause was alleged violent efforts by ANC supporters to marginalise traditional tribal chiefs. The south coast especially had been targeted in this regard.

Sunday night's violence was a revenge attack, according to Inkatha's information, and had to be seen against preceding violence.

Mr. Mfayela said African National Congress supporters had towards the end of November last year begun beating up supporters of Umgababa Chief Phatisizwe

Luthuli "or even anyone who was working for him". The ANC was also allegedly taking local youths to Magabheni to fight in the ANC-Inkatha conflict there, and Chief Luthuli had objected to this.

On Friday [4 Jan], anger among some residents had apparently grown to breaking point when ANC supporters were allegedly seen beating up people at the Umgababa taxi/bus rank. Their attacks had been directed at anyone who lived near Chief Luthuli, said Mr. Mfayela.

Three or four chiefs had already been marginalised in this way, he noted.

The attackers were earlier reported to have said they had come to wipe out the "comrades", and residents interviewed said they were heavily armed.

There was still fear among Emagcino residents that they would be attacked again.

Comment from the ANC was not immediately available.

#### **Inkatha Welcomes Black Return to School Call**

*MB0901081291 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0942 GMT 9 Jan 91*

[Text] Durban Jan 9 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has welcomed the call for black children to return to school and has reiterated its rejection of "bantustan education".

The IFP believed that education was the backbone and the lifeline of its people, according to youth brigade organiser Robert Mafole.

The future of South Africa was dependent on human expertise, and Inkatha therefore stood by its slogan of "education for liberation", he said.

#### **AWB General Secretary Resigns, Dissatisfied**

*MB0701063891 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0629 GMT 7 Jan 91*

[Text] Port Elizabeth Jan 7 SAPA—The general secretary of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB; Afrikaner Resistance Movement], Mr. Kay Smit, has resigned from the organisation, SABC's [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Monday.

His resignation was confirmed by the AWB leader in the eastern Cape, Mr. John du Toit.

Mr. Smit will issue a statement on his resignation once he has discussed the matter with the leader of the AWB, Mr. Eugene Terre' Blanche.

Informed sources say Mr. Smit has resigned because of dissatisfaction with the leadership of the organisations.

#### **Joins Reformed National Party**

*MB0801133291 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1100 GMT 8 Jan 91*

[Text] The former general secretary of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB], Mr. Kay Smit, has been appointed joint secretary of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] in the Transvaal and the [Orange] Free State.

Our political staff reports that Mr. Smit resigned his position with the AWB last month after being the right-hand man of the leader of the AWB, Mr. Eugene Terre' Blanche, for longer than 10 years.

So far he has given no explanation of his reasons for resigning. This morning he confirmed that he was definitely no longer a member of the AWB.

#### **9 Jan Press Review on Current Issues, Problems**

*MB0901121791*

[Editorial report]

#### **THE STAR**

Reparation Must Occur in Township Schools— "Township activists of every ideological hue must recognise that they have contributed to the nihilism reflected in the suicidal slogan 'liberation before education'," states a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 9 January. Some "activists have put sectarian interests ahead of those of the pupils, seeking to advance ideology rather than education." Nevertheless, the Department of Education and Training also has to "accept its share of the blame" for the poor black examination results. The department has "allowed the shortfalls in school buildings, classrooms, textbooks and teachers to reach critical proportions." However, "it is not enough" to call for the immediate desegregation of schooling. Even if legal segregation were ended overnight, the vast majority of black children would have to attend school in the townships for the immediate future. "It is there that the national task of reparation must take place."

#### **BUSINESS DAY**

ANC Anniversary Document Contains 'Sensible' Statements—"Once it gets past the triumphal talk and the threats and rhetoric on sanctions and self-defence units," the ANC's 79th anniversary document issued on 8 January, contains "sensible and sensitive statements about the way forward for negotiations," declares Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 9 January in a page 6 editorial. While the ANC repeated its preferences for an interim government and constituent assembly, the statement and Mandela's responses to questions at a news conference "were remarkably open-ended." BUSINESS DAY believes that while the future constitution must eventually be accepted by "some form of popular

expression," this could happen "a long way down the negotiating road rather than through the immediate election of a constituent assembly." Therefore, rather than being dismissed as "purely a product of self-interest," the ANC's proposals "deserve to be debated seriously by all prospecting participants in negotiations."

#### SOWETAN

Impatience Prompts Mandela's 'Fighting Talk'—Referring to the ANC statement read by Mr. Nelson Mandela to mark the 79th anniversary of the movement, Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 9 January says, in its page 6 editorial, the impatience of the people "with the lack of real progress" may have sparked Mandela's "fighting talk." "In fact, the normally more restrained Mr. Mandela indicated that he would be satisfied with nothing less than the installation of the ANC's president, Mr. Oliver Tambo, in the Union Buildings by the end of the year." But SOWETAN thinks it is "unlikely that 1991 will end the way Mr. Mandela would like it to end." Constitutional negotiations still have to be settled with the government, as are issues such as the "status of the homelands, possibly the formation of an interim government and then nationwide elections in which all citizens must participate before there can be talk of a handover of power."

#### \*Mandela Discusses Gulf Crisis, Violence

91AF0325A Bonn DIE WELT in German  
26 Nov 90 p 9

[Interview with Nelson Mandela by Mostafa Danesch: "Nelson Mandela: I Am Ready To Talk with Saddam Husayn"; place and date not given—first paragraph is DIE WELT introduction]

[Text] He estimates the risk as "very high" that the peace process in South Africa will be endangered as the result of an "ambiguous policy" by the government: Nelson Mandela (72), symbolic figure of the antiapartheid movement and vice president of the ANC [African National Congress]. "If that happens, we will again return to armed conflict," Mandela announces in an interview with DIE WELT. What is his judgment of the government's proposals for a new constitution? Is there proof of collaboration between Buthezi's Inkatha movement and the police in the townships? What is the ANC's stance in the Gulf conflict? Mostafa Danesch spoke with Nelson Mandela.

[Danesch] Mr. Mandela, you were in prison for more than 27 years. Now you are actively participating in the political life of your country. Recently you returned from a long trip to Asia. Are you not tired of the struggle?

[Mandela] It is hard to talk about fatigue with a deeply involved politician in this country. The life of a deeply involved politician is struggle. It is a duty, and one feels happy to be worthy of this duty, to the end of one's life. I am definitely not tired.

[Danesch] What feelings do you have toward the persons who are responsible for your long captivity?

[Mandela] I have bound myself to be part of the struggle to destroy apartheid. I am firmly resolved to make my contribution to the destruction of this system. But my opposition to apartheid is not transferred to the individual people who are associated with this system. We make a distinction between the system and the individual people who are involved in maintaining this system. We can talk with them, and we do so, and we put them under great pressure so that they change. The steps forward that we have made give us hope that there can be an agreement.

[Danesch] Mr. Mandela, is there not someone that you hate for your having been imprisoned for so long?

[Mandela] It is hard to hate someone just because he is a warden. There are horrible people among the wardens, but also some wonderful ones who tried to make our lives behind prison walls as comfortable as possible. The others, who are truly horrible, do not count. They are the sad legacy of a system to the defeat of which we have fortunately already made a large contribution.

[Danesch] A few days ago, I visited Pohla Park. The poverty of the population in this township is staggering. How do you feel when you are there?

[Mandela] I feel my determination to destroy apartheid even more strongly and to castigate those who are responsible for the devastation of Pohla Park. They are doing something truly evil. But I do not want more than that. I do not make any individual human being the target of my scorn. But I despise and hate the entire system of apartheid.

[Danesch] The poor people in the townships believe that Nelson Mandela will bring about a change for the better in their situation. How do you intend to fulfill these expectations?

[Mandela] First of all, we are concerned with political power. When the population has the right to vote, when we win the battle for the right to vote, then we will soon have the political power to solve these problems. That is the idea that motivates the ANC.

[Danesch] Numerous accusations are being made against your wife Winnie Mandela. Very soon there are going to be court proceedings. Does it affect you?

[Mandela] As long as the courts are trying to clarify the charges, it is better to refrain from any comment. That is the tradition in our country. But I can say that there are very few blacks who have any confidence in the system of justice in this country, because its members belong to a single race, the white race. No black can have any confidence in a system of justice of this kind. I do not know the judge at all and can express no opinion. But I believe she is completely innocent. Let me say in addition that my family, my wife, and I welcome the court

proceedings. It will give us an opportunity to clarify the situation. We firmly believe that my wife is innocent and the court will absolve her.

#### **Tribal Battles? Out of the Question**

[Danesch] In the townships, members of the Inkatha movement are attacking ANC members and killing them. Are these bloody incidents just the results of a tribal conflict?

[Mandela] To answer that I have to go back a little further. At the beginning, it was only a conflict between the ANC and Inkatha. It began in the province of Natal. When violence broke out, the ANC immediately took the initiative. An example: the ANC and Inkatha established a joint working group. The working group worked intensively to solve the question of violence. In July this year we took a further step and formed a committee to support this group, made up of the highest ranking members of the national committee. Even more: I had invited all the homeland leaders, including Chief Buthezele, to a meeting on 5 October. They all came, only Buthezele did not come. Finally, we summoned everyone to a meeting between the national committee of the ANC and its opposite number, the central committee of the Inkatha, at which both I and Buthezele were supposed to be present, to solve the problem of violence. The meeting did not take place, because Buthezele is abroad.

But what is happening in the Transvaal is something completely different from what I have been describing. The conservative media in our country are attempting to sell the quarrels in the Transvaal as tribal conflict. But: if there is one province in which the traditional tribal-based problems have been overcome, it is the Transvaal, and that holds doubly true for Soweto. We have resisted the attempts of the government and have beaten their policy of splitting us up into different groups, into Basutos, Zonas, Zulus, Xhosas and Sagats. We have beaten it, simply beaten it. The government has given up its attempts to split the black community. So it is out of the question that Zulus are fighting Xhosas in the Transvaal.

[Danesch] More than 1,500 people on both sides have been killed so far. How do you intend to put an end to the acts of violence?

[Mandela] The fact of the matter is that reactionary elements within the security forces are attempting to exploit the political rivalry between the ANC and Inkatha in order to sow violence. They are not even fighting the ANC. They turn their highly trained death squads loose on everyone, regardless of whether they are ANC members, Masuto, Zulu or Xhosa. We have here the initial stage of the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement in South Africa. That is what is happening now.

We are doing everything in our power to solve this problem. That is why there is this type of cooperation between the ANC and Inkatha. That is why I invited

Buthezele to the meeting with the homeland leaders, which he did not attend. That is why we are organizing the meeting between the two top councils, so that they can get together and discuss this question.

#### **Buthezele is Letting Himself be Hitched to the Wagon of Reaction**

[Danesch] The Inkatha movement has been regarded for many years as the conservative counterpart to the ANC, supported by the government. There is plenty of evidence that Inkatha shares the responsibility for the wave of violence. What price is the ANC paying for an arrangement with Buthezele?

[Mandela] There is no price. We are meeting with him to say what we say constantly, that this violence must come to an end. Buthezele at the moment really has no significant political following. In June of this year, the STAR conducted an opinion poll. The STAR is the biggest newspaper in Johannesburg. They commissioned a survey institute to conduct an opinion poll asking who should be the first black president of South Africa. Buthezele received a full 2 percent of the votes. The ANC, on the other hand, received 67 percent. An institute at the University of Natal subsequently conducted a similar opinion poll. Again Buthezele received only 2 percent of the votes, the ANC 54 percent. One can see from this that Buthezele has no following.

He claims he has the support of all Zulus, whether they are members of his movement or not. And because there are 6 million Zulus, he concludes that he has the strongest political following in the country.

The institutes that conducted the opinion polls are neither dependent on the government nor are they known as adherents of the national African cause. Their results are very probably reliable. Buthezele really has no political following. But we still want to meet with him and discuss the problem of violence.

[Danesch] There is a great deal of talk in the townships about the collaboration between Inkatha and the South African police. Is there any evidence of this claim?

[Mandela] There is more than enough evidence. Without any doubt Buthezele is closer to the government than to the other leaders of the homelands and the ANC. After all, he himself says publicly that the solution to South Africa's problems lies in an alliance of Zulus and white South Africans. He has said that. Slogans like that have cost him considerable losses. He presents the image of a man who is allowing himself to be hitched by powerful forces inside and outside South Africa to the wagon of reaction. The reactionary side has learned that it is only to its disadvantage if it openly opposes the fight for freedom in the country. So it has pushed Buthezele into the vanguard. He is supposed to conduct the fight in its place.

He opposes any form of mass action. No black leader who wants political changes can do that. Political



changes do not depend on the eloquence of one man in the freedom movement, but are the result of the pressure of the masses on the government. He is against any form of pressure. Now he is opposing the ANC. He is doing exactly what the government, the police, and the security forces are doing. That is why everyone believes that he is working with the government and the security forces. There are solidly based reasons, solid reasons that support this claim.

[Danesch] Is that the reason why you recently warned Mr. de Klerk that the negotiations could collapse and an armed struggle could begin again?

[Mandela] The government has made a lot of mistakes. They have committed breaches of trust in many areas. They have violated the Cape Town and Victoria agreements several times. They are conspiring with those elements in the security forces that incessantly organize this violence. They do nothing effective to stop the violence or anything that can even be taken seriously.

[Danesch] Many militant ANC members, particularly in Natal, are demanding the continuation of the armed struggle. Are things moving in this direction?

[Mandela] As long as the government is behaving in such an ambiguous fashion, the risk remains high that the peace process will be interrupted. If that happens, we will again return to armed struggle; we have not rejected armed struggle, we have only ceased armed actions.

[Danesch] Recently the government presented proposals for a new constitution. Many people believe it contains only cosmetic corrections compared with the old constitution; apartheid is being kept alive. What is your opinion of this initiative by [President] de Klerk?

[Mandela] It was nothing new and did not come unexpectedly. Mr. de Klerk has been talking for more than a year of the "concept of group rights." We are saying clearly and unmistakably that apartheid cannot be reformed through a new form of apartheid. Apartheid belongs on the trash heap of history without any ifs, ands, or buts. We reject completely the concept of group rights, with which the government wants to preserve a large amount of power for the whites, for example, as the veto right of whites against the decisions even of a black majority.

Now, as before, we are insisting that every African be given the right to vote, that the voters determine policy. No racial group will have a veto right over the decisions of a majority parliament.

[Danesch] You have come to agreements with the government about the release of political prisoners and the return from exile of those suffering political persecution. That is all taking place much more slowly than one might expect. Is the government really serious?

[Mandela] The government is slowing the process down, but I believe that it is serious. A number of prisoners have already been released, a group of those in exile has

been able to return home. I am convinced that we will overcome the difficulties, that all of those in exile will be able to return home and all the prisoners will be released.

[Danesch] A few months ago the government had members of the ANC arrested on the pretext of a communist conspiracy. Is the government trying to split the ANC into a radical direction which it will fight, and a moderate one, with which it will negotiate?

[Mandela] If that should be its objective, it will fail. The government has to be perfectly clear that in us it is dealing with an opponent of equal political stature. The only thing that is keeping it in power is brute force.

We have proved that we are far superior to it tactically and strategically. We have established international sections of the ANC and mobilized the world against the government, against South Africa. We have isolated the government. We have convinced people in the entire world to withdraw their investments from this country. There is no tactic on the part of the government, against which we could not develop a plan.

#### **One Thing Only: Sanctions Must Stay**

[Danesch] The power base of apartheid remains untouched: the army, the security forces, the economy. What has to happen to really change the system?

[Mandela] Apartheid as a whole has to end up on the trash heap of history. The population of this country needs the right to vote. Those are our fundamental demands. As soon as they are met, you will not hear any more complaints from us, because then we will have the power to liberate ourselves from all the injustice from which we are now suffering.

[Danesch] But the forces of inertia in the old system are very strong. Do you see the process of liberation seriously threatened by the white extremists among the farmers, soldiers, and security officials?

[Mandela] They must be taken seriously, because the right wing is very strong. What we want from de Klerk is for him to put through the right to vote for every South African. If he tries that and if the right wing, with its demands for privileged status for whites, is not pushed back, then there could be difficulties. Then de Klerk is in danger of losing every ballot. The right wing can finish him. The right wing can do serious harm to the process.

[Danesch] With his most recent trip abroad, President de Klerk has clearly broken through international isolation. Many governments are reconsidering sanctions against South Africa; this is what de Klerk recommended them to do in an interview in DIE WELT. How is the ANC reacting to this development?

[Mandela] There is only one thing: sanctions must remain in place. The two goals, which they were decided upon to implement, have not been attained. Sanctions cannot be lifted until apartheid is lifted and every South African has the vote.

[Danesch] De Klerk and his foreign minister Pik Botha are visiting a lot of African states, even "front-line" countries like Zambia and Zimbabwe, to break through international isolation. Will you be able to convince your African friends that it is necessary to maintain the isolation of the apartheid regime?

[Mandela] I have no concerns there. Let de Klerk and Botha visit whomever they want. Africa and the entire world demand that they end apartheid in their country. The demands are that the solutions be found in negotiations with the recognized leadership of the blacks inside the country. Their trips through Africa, no matter how and where they are received, change nothing about these demands, neither their content, nor the support for them in the international public.

[Danesch] The former socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, are hastening to improve their relationships with the South African government. Many are even lifting sanctions. It was from these very countries that you received a great deal of support in the past. This development weakens your position.

[Mandela] We criticize any country that lifts sanctions today. We think that such decisions are wrong. Our position remains unchanged, for the reasons I have already mentioned. We call upon the countries of the world to maintain sanctions. With success. We see no reason to be disappointed.

#### My Request to the Germans

[Danesch] So far you have not visited the Soviet Union. Do you not have an invitation from [President] Gorbachev?

[Mandela] Yes, I have received one. Our relationship with the Soviet Union is and remains very good. The only difficulties we are having concern the date for a visit. The first date agreed upon had to be postponed because of a meeting with [President] Bush. The second was not suitable for me. But it is agreed that we will meet.

[Danesch] Traditionally, Germany plays an important role in cooperation with South Africa. From your perspective what seems to be Germany's responsibility in this region?

[Mandela] Until apartheid has been abolished and the vote has been granted to all South Africans, Germany should maintain sanctions. After that, we expect that it will play a role in the reconstruction of the country, that German companies will invest, that our populace, with German assistance, can acquire the qualification to use the new technologies in their entire range. Germany can give us significant assistance.

[Danesch] What is the ANC's position on the Gulf conflict?

[Mandela] We have a clear position. First of all, we are in complete agreement with the requirement of the UN that

all its member states solve conflicts peacefully as a matter of principle. We deeply regret it, if a country does not behave in accordance with this principle. As far as the West is concerned, there is hypocrisy, which does not make a good impression on us. They blame Iraq for behavior that they lay claim to for themselves as the most natural thing in the world. I talked about this recently: the Americans march into Grenada and occupy the country, they violate its independence. But hardly anyone in the West notices. The United States takes a head of government prisoner, the leader of Panama, without prior consultation with the UN; and there was no uproar in the West, certainly not to the same degree as in the case of the present Gulf crisis.

We do not accept hypocrisy of this kind. The United States and the West have absolutely no reason to be on the Persian Gulf.

[Danesch] Saddam Husayn is linking the conflict over Kuwait with the conflict in the Middle East; he sees a solution only in connection with a solution for the entire Middle East conflict. What is your feeling?

[Mandela] It is certainly the affair of the people who live in the region. I cannot say any more because my information is insufficient.

[Danesch] Mr. Mandela, you enjoy great respect in the entire world. You are a hero in the Arab world. Has no one asked you yet whether you would be willing to take on the role of mediator?

[Mandela] I cannot play the mediator until I am asked. Whether I would do it then depends on the decision of the ANC, not just on me. I have met with a prominent leader from the crisis region, who is making every effort to find a solution. In fact, he has broached the question of whether I could imagine mediating in the conflict. I was only able to tell him that the ANC will decide.

[Danesch] You have not attempted to establish any contact with Saddam Husayn?

[Mandela] Something of that nature does not come about without a resolution of the ANC. If the ANC councils were to delegate to me the task of initiating contact with Saddam Husayn, I would do it.

[Danesch] How are your relationships with the PLO, and what is your feeling about the Intifada in the occupied areas?

[Mandela] Our relationship with the PLO is good, because we identify with them. The movement in the occupied territories is in the right. They have the right to demand the withdrawal of the Israelis. Israel has no right to be there. The West should protest as loudly as it can against the denial of the most basic human rights in these areas and insist as resolutely as possible on Israeli withdrawal. As much as they do in the case of Kuwait and Iraq. There is not the slightest reason to make any distinction between these two problems.

[Danesch] A personal question. Will the name of the next president of South Africa be Nelson Mandela?

[Mandela] That is not my desire, and if it were, it would not be right. It is the people here who will decide that.

**\*DCR's Role Seen as Vital in Shaping Democracy**

91AF0305B BEELD in Afrikaans 8 Nov 90 p 6

[Report on speeches made at National Conference of Churches in South Africa: "Church Will Guide Nation Away from Apartheid"; date not specified]

[Text] Rustenburg—The Dutch Reformed Church [DCR] is going to play a decisive role in a new South Africa by prodding the nation and guiding it away from apartheid toward a just and democratic South Africa.

That was said yesterday by Professor Charles Villa-Vicencio, the head of the department of theology at the University of Cape Town. He was one of the speakers on relations between church and state at the National Conference of Churches in South Africa.

Professor Villa-Vicencio said that the English-speaking churches in South Africa have often stayed with words only in their prophetic testimony. Those churches spoke of non-racism, but at the leadership level, in practice, they stayed white, liberal, and safely removed from the most profound objectives of the black members of those churches.

In their testimony, the English-speaking churches often enter a compromise—on how to satisfy both black and white in a politically and economically divided society.

Strong words such as reform, justice, and renewal are now commonly used in South Africa. But politicians and ministers hesitate to say: "Mea culpa (It is my fault)."

A total and unambiguous rejection of all forms of apartheid is constantly required. He added that it no longer suffices for the church to say a prophetic no to apartheid.

The church must start to say yes for the human race and for the biblical obligation to take part in the creation of a just social-political system. South Africans must also say yes to the protection of all basic human rights.

Professor Johan Heyns, assistant chairman of the Dutch Reformed Church, said that churches in South Africa should unambiguously spell out the religious-ethical requirements for a new constitution and submit it to various political parties.

In such a statement of Christian principles, the churches must recognize the sovereignty and leadership of the Almighty God.

Churches cannot make demands of the state based on party politics. The Afrikaner churches did precisely that by justifying apartheid in a biblical manner and presenting that to the state.

In certain forms of the theology of liberation there is a one-sided concentration on current political, social, and economic problems so that the distinction between theology and politics is barely recognizable.

**\*AIDS To Curb Population Growth by Year 2020**

91AF0305C BEELD in Afrikaans 8 Nov 90 p 24

[Report: "AIDS Will Somewhat Decrease Numbers of Blacks"]

[Text] Cape Town—In a worst case scenario, AIDS will not lead to a decrease in population in South Africa in the next 3 years, according to an article in the most recent issue of the South African Medical Journal (SAMJ).

At most, the black population growth will level off or decrease a little at a level which will be considerably higher than the current population number.

AIDS could bring South Africa's population growth to a halt between the years 2000 and 2005 and possibly let it decline afterward. In the year 2020, the population will however be considerably higher than now.

That is the prediction of Dr. R. Schall of the Institute for Biostatistics of the Medical Research Council in the article.

If 50 percent of the sexually active women and 40 percent of the sexually active men become AIDS carriers, the number of AIDS carriers will reach a peak of 10 million between the year 2000 and 2005. After 2005, the number of AIDS carriers will steadily decrease. The population numbers will also steadily decrease to about 35 million in about the year 2020, and afterward it will remain constant.

If 40 percent of the sexually active women and 30 percent of the sexually active men become AIDS carriers, the AIDS carrier peak of about 7.5 million will be reached in about the year 2005. Most of the AIDS cases will probably occur in about the year 2010—with 1.1 million AIDS sufferers. Afterward the occurrence of AIDS carriers will gradually decrease and the number of AIDS cases will decrease to 1 million per year. With that scenario, the population will come to a halt at about 40 million between the year 2005 and 2010 due to the AIDS deaths. (The number of AIDS deaths is half of the number of AIDS cases per year.)

## Angola

### UNITA Reaction to Government Statement

MB0801113391 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance  
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and  
Central Africa 0510 GMT 8 Jan 91

[Commentary: "Peace in Angola"]

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is a strong defender of the spirit and letter of the Washington document dated 13 December 1990. The march toward genuine peace in Angola finds along the way obstacles that must necessarily be overcome so that the Angolan people may finally achieve their full freedom and multiparty democracy, as well as have a legitimate government resulting from free, just, multiparty, and internationally-supervised elections. These noble objectives have the support of national and international communities.

The liberation struggle waged by the Angolan people over the past 15 years is just because it is fundamentally aimed at dignifying the Angolan people and rescuing the fatherland from foreign occupation, tyranny, and hegemony of a regime imposed in Luanda against the wish of the overwhelming majority of the heroic Angolan people.

Although enemy forces possess a colossal war machinery, the Angolan people, under the leadership of UNITA which in turn is wisely led by our beloved President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, have been able to resist with tenacity, heroism, and intelligence throughout the country and on all fronts, including military, political, administrative, and diplomatic fronts.

Today, UNITA is indisputably an instrument of the Angolan people's salvation. It is an instrument for the survival of all Angolan patriots. Without UNITA there cannot be a truly independent and democratic Angola. Without UNITA there can be no social justice.

A military impasse was established in the country. This impasse constitutes a major victory for the Angolan people who face a colossal war machinery from the enemy.

For a just and honorable end to this situation, for many years, UNITA has been calling for direct talks with the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party]. Through dialogue, peaceful contest, and political projects, principles and objectives to be applied in Angola, our fatherland would find the right path for a definitive move toward progress, through a government elected by the people, working for the people, and led by the people.

The Angolan people want an Angolan Government that would identify itself with deep aspirations of all the Angolan people, one that would validate the Angolan people's genuine cultural values.

If it is true that we are holding negotiations today it is because UNITA was able to impose a negotiating situation, having defeated the MPLA-PT in its warring, plundering and genocide adventures. The Mavinga battle is a memorable landmark scored by the great and heroic people of Angola. The glorious patriotic and revolutionary FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces have written the most beautiful letters in the contemporary history of the African Continent in general, and Angola in particular.

Realizing that continued rounds of talks in Portugal did not bear fruit as was so much desired by the Angolan people, the five-sided Washington conference held on 13 December 1990 was an extremely significant step forward to bring about a just peace in Angola. UNITA has supported and will continue to support not only the holding of the conference but also its results.

This conference was held at a very high level because the following led the delegations: The UNITA delegation was led by Vice President Engineer Jeremias Chitunda; the MPLA-PT delegation was led by Lopo do Nascimento, the U.S. delegation was led by Herman Cohen, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs; the Soviet delegation was led by Yuriy Yukalov, African countries administration chief in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Portuguese delegation was represented by Dr. Manuel Monteiro, director of the Office of the Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation.

13 December 1990 was an extremely important step toward peace in Angola. The involved parties must continue to support the results of the conference in every way, without trying to belittle the Washington document aimed at bringing about peace in our country.

Currently, the MPLA-PT or the Government of the People's Republic of Angola is engaged in a shameful, irresponsible, and unjust slandering campaign against the Washington document in order to confuse the Angolan people and the international public opinion.

In the interest of truth and in order to make a valuable contribution toward peace in Angola, we hereby present the Washington document as it was agreed upon in Washington on 13 December 1990.

We quote:

Concepts To Resolve Outstanding Issues Between the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and UNITA.

1. At the time of the coming into effect of a cease-fire, all Angolan citizens shall have the right to freely carry out and participate in political activities in accordance with a revised constitution and relevant laws to create a multiparty democracy.

At the time of the signing of a cease-fire agreement, the sides shall set the date for the holding of free and fair elections.



2. The Angolan Government shall hold discussions with all political forces to hear their views on proposed constitutional changes.

The Angolan Government shall then work with all parties to draft laws that will regulate the electoral process.

3. A cease-fire agreement shall force the involved sides to stop receiving lethal material. The United States, the USSR, and all other countries shall support the cease-fire implementation and abstain from providing lethal material to any of the Angolan sides.

4. The general political control of the cease-fire process shall be the responsibility of the Angolan parties, within the CCPM's [expansion unknown] framework.

An international monitoring group shall supervise the cease-fire. The United Nations shall be called upon to send monitors to support the Angolan sides at the request of the Angolan Government. The Angolan sides shall choose the governments that will send monitors within the CCPM's framework.

5. The process to establish a national army shall begin after the coming into effect of a cease-fire, and it shall be concluded on the date of elections.

The neutrality of the national army in the electoral process shall be guaranteed by the Angolan sides, within the CCPM's framework, and supported by the international monitoring group.

The Angolan sides shall postpone to a further date discussions on the international aid needed to form a national army.

6. Free and fair elections to form a new government shall take place under the supervision of international election observers. These observers shall remain in Angola until they are able to certify that elections were free and fair and until these results are officially issued. Unquote

Angolan people, UNITA militants, as you can see, the Washington document is clear-cut. It is an objective and constructive document to bring about peace in Angola. It should not be distorted by the MPLA-PT's evil maneuvers.

UNITA is for peace in Angola. UNITA wants free, just, multiparty, and internationally supervised elections in Angola. UNITA wants the Washington document to serve as the sole foundation for the upcoming round of talks.

The Washington document was unanimously approved by all participants in the UNITA conference on the negotiating process, which took place in Jamba from 28 December 1990 to 2 January 1991.

The MPLA should not distort the Angolan people's just aspirations. Nor should it blame UNITA when we all know that it is the one that it is against the Washington document.

Angolan people, UNITA militants, let us defend a just and lasting peace in Angola. Let us call for elections in Angola in 1991. Let us maintain our unity and cohesion around our beloved President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi to guarantee our fatherland's salvation and the dignity of the Angolan people.

Long live liberty! Long live democracy!

### **Zambian President Arrives for Working Visit**

*MB0801084291 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 8 Jan 91*

[Text] Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, arrives in Luanda today for a working and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola at the invitation of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Angolan head of state. Presidents Eduardo dos Santos and Kenneth Kaunda will examine bilateral cooperation and review the international situation during the Zambian president's 24-hour visit. Special attention will be paid to ongoing changes in Africa, particularly in Angola and Zambia.

### **Urges UNITA To Fulfill Principles**

*MB0901115291 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 9 Jan 91*

[Text] Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda who visited our country yesterday at the invitation of the Angolan head of state has urged UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to fulfill the principles agreed upon in Washington between involved parties on the Angolan peace process.

Pointing out that Washington principles were vital to restore peace in Angola, Kenneth Kaunda said the Angolan Government had given Africa great example by applying the principle of give and take in its talks with UNITA to restore peace in the country.

Kaunda said UNITA must sign a cease-fire in the upcoming round of talks so that the Angolan people can thus devote themselves to development, overcome hunger, and achieve food self-sufficiency.

### **More on Bombing of Namibia, 'Heavy' Fighting**

*MB0801201791 London BBC World Service  
in English 1855 GMT 8 Jan 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It has now emerged that unidentified planes dropped half a dozen cluster bombs on northern Namibia at the weekend. Although the Namibian authorities have avoided pointing a finger at Angola, that is where blame would seem to lie. The bombing incident comes at a time of reports of heavy fighting in Angola between government troops and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels. On the line to Luanda, Robin White spoke to

Anita Coulson and asked her first whether the Angolan Government has said anything about the bombing incident in northern Namibia:

[Begin recording] [Coulson] Well, officially in Luanda they are saying nothing about it at all. But unofficially, I am given to understand that there was indeed such an incident in which some Angolan planes overshot a target on the Angolan side of the frontier, a UNITA rebel encampment, which is what they were aiming for, and unloaded their bombs on the Namibian side of the frontier.

[White] So, are they going to be apologetic about it do you think?

[Coulson] I am sure that they will be. As yet, as I say, there has been nothing said officially. But, I am quite certain that given the good relations that generally exist between Angola and Namibia, the Angolan authorities will be very quick to apologize for any such mistakes that had been made.

[White] What do you think the Angolan planes were after?

[Coulson] My information is that they were trying to hit an encampment of UNITA guerrillas some [words indistinct] kilometers inside Angola on this side of the border with Namibia.

[White] There also seems to be fighting going on around the town of Munhango, a railway in central Angola. Do you have any information on that?

[Coulson] Again, there has been no official information released about fighting in the area of Munhango. My sources say that just before Christmas there was a concerted attack by UNITA rebels. I was told it involved [words indistinct] battalions and that it is a considerable number of UNITA guerrillas who attacked the town, and there has been no official word whatsoever of the outcome of that attack. I also have information which suggests that fighting has been going on west of Munhango along the road toward Luena. It seems that some charitable organizations which may have wanted to deliver food in the area and have asked some of the guerrillas to clear them to pass through were told that it would be advisable for them to proceed at this time.

[White] Meanwhile, I gather you have had another bombing in Luanda itself?

[Coulson] Yes, indeed. Late yesterday evening at about [words indistinct] local time a bomb went off near the sea front in an area adjacent to the end of the line for several bus [word indistinct]. The bomb went off inside a [word indistinct] factory but it managed to injure three children and one adult. One of the children was quite badly injured and took shrapnel wounds in the stomach. It was quite fortunate in a sense that it was detonated in the evening because the majority of travelers would have already made their way home. Normally, during the day it is quite a busy site with lots of people waiting around for buses.

[White] What will all this, do you think, mean for the peace process if there is fighting going on in the far south with Angolan planes, there is fighting going on in the center of the country, and bombs in Luanda itself?

[Coulson] Well, at the moment the signs are not very good. It is rather complicated by the fact that since the meeting in Washington on 13 December, from which the various parties came away with six points which they were going to take on to the next direct peace talks between the government and UNITA rebels to be held later this month, there has been a lot of confusion. The government issued a statement over the weekend saying that UNITA had now come up with 10 points that it wanted to discuss at the next round of peace talks and said that this was indirect contravention of the agreement achieved with the Portuguese mediators and with Soviet and American advisers in Washington. UNITA, for its part, has also issued a statement saying that the government is trying to twist the meaning of the six points agreed in Washington. And as yet, we still don't even have a date for the direct peace talks. So, the signs are looking a little bit dodgy at the moment. [end recording]

#### **KUP Reports MPLA Huila Factional Fighting**

*MB0801210191 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 8 Jan 91*

[Text] Jamba, Tuesday Jan. 08... Factional clashes among MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] troops stationed in the town of Lubango, the provincial capital for Huila, is reported to be on the increase.

Reliable sources say that a number of MPLA troops, including several officers, have been killed in the fighting since the beginning of this year.

According to the sources [words indistinct], Minse [Ministry of State Security], the two officers have been identified as Captains Joaquim and Manuel.

#### **Mozambique**

#### **Government Alleges Renamo Attack Violates Accord**

*MB0801135091 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 8 Jan 91*

[Text] The Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] armed bandits attacked ward No. 7 on the outskirts of Chimoio city in Manica Province last evening. Radio Mozambique in Manica stated that during the attack the bandits murdered one woman and kidnapped five residents, one of whom was able to escape. The criminals also stole the people's goods.

A source in the Manica provincial military command said that Chimoio city is covered by the Rome partial agreement signed between the Mozambican Government and Renamo because it is located along the Beira corridor strip.

### **Zambia President Arrives on 'Private Visit'**

*MB0501092091 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0900 GMT 5 Jan 91*

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia arrived in Maputo this morning for a few hours private visit. He was welcomed on arrival by President Joaquim Chissano who was accompanied by Political Bureau members, namely, Marcelino dos Santos, Alberto Chipande, Armando Guebuza, Pascoal Mocumbi, and Rafael Maguni, as well as other party and government officials.

### **Departs After Visit**

*MB0501143591 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1400 GMT 5 Jan 91*

[Text] Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda left Maputo this afternoon at the end of a private visit of a few hours to our country.

Kenneth Kaunda was seen off by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and other senior Mozambican state officials.

### **Chissano Meets Diplomatic Corps, Stresses Peace**

*MB0401200991 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Jan 91*

[Text] Mozambican President of the Republic Joaquim Alberto Chissano said today that the priority of the party and state this year is to achieve peace.

Speaking during a New Year reception in honor of the diplomatic corps, President Joaquim Chissano noted that 1990 was an historic year for our country because of the approval of the new Constitution and the beginning of talks between the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance].

President Joaquim Chissano saluted the international community for its multifaceted support for Mozambique and expressed the hope that the international community's solidarity with our country will continue.

USSR Ambassador to Mozambique Nikolay Kirillovich Dybenko, deputy dean of the diplomatic corps accredited to Mozambique, said that the partial accord between the Mozambican Government and Renamo was an important step toward peace.

### **Further on Student, Teacher Disturbances in Cuba**

#### **700 Held by Police**

*MB0401181691 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1731 GMT 4 Jan 91*

[Report from Cuba by Gabriel Mussavel]

[Text] Mozambican teachers based in Cuba will soon be receiving subsidies in hard currency. This was announced by Deputy Education Minister Arnaldo

Nhavote during a meeting with Mozambican teachers on Cuba's Isle of Youth last night.

Senior structures have set the subsidy at \$50 and its payment should have begun in January 1990. Deputy Education Minister Arnaldo Nhavote promised that that money will be paid retroactively to January 1990.

During his meeting with the Mozambican teachers on the Isle of Youth yesterday, Deputy Minister Nhavote disclosed that the sector responsible for supporting teachers and students abroad is undergoing a process of reorganization. However, he noted that the impact of that reorganization process will only be felt in the long term.

Health Minister Leonardo Simao also met with the Mozambican teachers on Cuba's Isle of Youth. The teachers presented a list of 38 names of students who are to be repatriated any time now because of disciplinary problems. It is suspected that those students led the disturbances in the Mozambican schools in Cuba two weeks ago.

The Isle of Youth meeting allowed the teachers to express their own concerns and the concerns of the students. They said they feel the Education Ministry has isolated and completely abandoned them.

Regarding the incidents of two weeks ago, the teachers said they knew of dissatisfaction among the students but never imagined it would rise to such dramatic proportions.

Meanwhile, slightly more than 30 students have already returned to their classes at 28 January High School. However, the large majority of students still refuse to resume classes at 28 January and Samora Machel schools. The students still insist on their basic demands that the Mozambican Government must give them U.S. dollar subsidies and clothing.

The Council of Ministers team returned to Havana this afternoon after a two-day stay at the Isle of Youth. During its stay, the Council of Ministers team assessed the extent of the damage wrought by Mozambican students. As we have already reported, there are no official estimates yet, but the cost of that damage is thought to be extremely high.

More than 700 Mozambicans were detained by the Cuban authorities in the wake of student demonstrations. They continue to be under police custody at Havana's Police Training Center. It is not yet known what will happen to this group of polytechnical students who were directly responsible for the disturbances in Cuba.

Another seven students, who are regarded as the most active leaders, are still under detention and are expected to be repatriated any time now.

#### **700 To Be Repatriated**

*MB0801090791 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0400 GMT 8 Jan 91*

[Text] Three categories of Mozambican students in Cuba will be repatriated soon in connection with recent disturbances which resulted in an accidental death of a

student and the destruction of Samora Machel and 28 January schools on the Isle of Youth. This was revealed by our correspondent in Cuba.

The first group to be repatriated comprises over 700 students currently in police custody in Havana. This group of polytechnic students was at the head of disturbances which took place two weeks ago, thus violating the Cuban legislation which forbids strikes.

Students with poor academic performance, as well as those who voluntarily wish to return to the country will also be repatriated.

Also to be repatriated are teachers who directly or indirectly were involved in the disturbances.

Our correspondent in Cuba says that no transportation has been found yet to repatriate the students. However, Mozambican authorities are combining efforts to ensure immediate repatriation of the first group.

#### **Illicit Dealings Alleged**

*MB0801093591 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 8 Jan 91*

[Text] Our correspondent in Havana reports that Cuban authorities seized over \$12,000 in different currencies from Mozambican students in Cuba. The money has already been handed to the Mozambican Council of Ministers delegation as evidence of the involvement of students in illicit dealings.

Our correspondent cites Health Minister Leonardo Simao, heading the Mozambican delegation, as stating that the money will be used to repair Samora Machel and 28 January schools damaged by rebelling students two weeks ago.

It is hoped that effective today all students will resume classes. A group of 30 students resumed classes last week. Our correspondent reports however that the students continue to espouse their demands. They want the government to pay them stipends in dollars and provide them with clothing, in addition to that supplied by Cuban authorities.

Meanwhile, a source from the Mozambican Embassy in Cuba revealed that the Cuban Government has already made available special flights for the repatriation of Mozambican students involved in disturbances which took place two weeks ago, resulting in an accidental death of one student and the destruction of Samora Machel and 28 January schools on the Isle of Youth.

#### **Namibia**

##### **Police Identify Bombs Used in Attack as Angolan**

*MB0801170091 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 8 Jan 91*

[Text] Police in northern Namibia have identified seven bombs which were dropped on Namibian territory by

aircraft of the Angolan Air Force in search of bases of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement.

The police said in Windhoek that the bombs were 500-kg antipersonnel fragmentation bombs of Soviet origin. The bombs were dropped on Omega military base in north-eastern Namibia at the weekend.

Colonel (Des Ragmore), a senior officer of the Namibian Defense Force, expressed serious concern over the incident and warned that innocent people could have been killed.

#### **Zambia**

##### **Opposition Supporters Hold Lusaka Street March**

*MB0801191191 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 8 Jan 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" Program]

[Text] Supporters of Zambia's Movement for Multiparty Democracy, MMD, took to the streets of Lusaka today in support of their demands. It is the first such gathering by the MMD this year.

The police kept a watchful eye on the demonstration, which passed without incident. From Lusaka, John Mokhele reports:

[Begin Mokhele recording] The atmosphere was charged as the marchers, numbering several thousands, prepared to commence what was dubbed by the Movement for Multiparty Democracy, MMD, as a victory march in celebration of the movement's successes in the last months of 1990.

The march was largely a symbolic gesture by the MMD aimed at rallying the people's support for the new political party that presently poses the most serious threat to the ruling United National Independence Party, UNIP.

As the procession got under way in central Lusaka, several police vans could be seen following closely behind. Ahead of the marchers three road traffic policemen on motorbikes led the way slowly. MMD supporters waved their banners, chanted slogans, and sang solidarity songs. As the procession neared Freedom House, the central headquarters of the ruling party, UNIP, the crowd went wild, bringing the lunchtime traffic in Cairo Road to a standstill.

Later, the marchers converged outside the offices of the MMD's chief of publicity, Mr. Vernon Mwanga, who, with several other MMD officials, addressed the waiting crowd.

Amid shouts, Mr. Mwanga predicted that the MMD would form Zambia's next government in the aftermath of this year's scheduled elections.

On Saturday [12 January] the MMD will hold its first political rally in Ndola on the Copperbelt. [end recording]



## Ghana

### Troops Depart for Liberia To Relieve Colleagues

AB0801184891 Dakar PANA in English 1755 GMT  
8 Jan 91

[Text] Accra, 8 Jan. (GNA/PANA)—A 120-man company of Ghanaian troops left Accra Tuesday for Liberia to relieve their colleagues serving with the West Africa peacekeeping force in the war-torn country.

The troops, under the command of Lt. Col Francis Mensah, commander of the First Infantry Battalion flew to Freetown, Sierra Leone, from where they will go on to Liberia. The company represents an advance force of the remaining 736 soldiers of the battalion expected to leave by ship Saturday.

Meanwhile, the first batch of Ghanaian soldiers with the peacekeeping force known as ECOMOG (Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group) is expected back home later Tuesday.

Ghana joined Nigeria, Sierra Leone, The Gambia and Guinea in sending soldiers to Liberia to halt the bloody civil war that has claimed several thousand lives, destroyed the economy and infrastructure and made refugees of hundreds of thousands of Liberians.

Addressing the soldiers before they left, Brig. Francis Agyemfra, commander of the First Infantry Brigade Group urged the soldiers to exhibit a high standard of professionalism, vigilance and devotion to duty.

### Foreign Secretary Calls for Iraqi Withdrawal

AB0501085691 Dakar PANA in English  
0835 GMT 5 Jan 91

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Accra, 5 Jan. (GNA/PANA)—Ghana Friday reiterated its appeal to Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait to avoid a war in the Gulf.

The West African nation's Foreign Secretary (minister) Obed Asamoah told the GHANA NEWS AGENCY (GNA) in an interview that Iraq should appreciate that it is isolated on the Gulf issue and withdraw in respect of international opinion.

Asamoah said Ghana still hoped for a peaceful solution to the crisis, saying the situation would have been more dangerous if relations between the East and West had not thawed.

If this had occurred during the period of the Cold War, then there will have been the likelihood of a clash between the superpowers, but now this is not the likelihood.

He added that you have only Iraq on one side and the whole of the world on the other side.

Asamoah rejected views that the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] had not played an active role in seeking a solution to the crisis. The movement, he said, has been working within the United Nations systems and has been behind many initiatives that have been made by the world body.

By the nature of the conflict, NAM cannot play a leading role. The movement can only play the role commensurate with the influence it exerts in world affairs.

He added: The United Nations is playing the leading role by virtue of the nature of the aggression and NAM has been working actively in this direction.

Asamoah said the movement cannot entirely abandon its peace-broker role despite detente in East-West relations. He said economic issues will dominate affairs in the movement in the coming years but said the prospect of regional tensions still made peace initiatives by the movement a necessity.

The rapprochement between the East and West has only reduced the prospects of war between the superpowers but has not completely wiped out all regional tensions.

Asamoah repeated the call for the establishment of a secretariat for the movement to facilitate its coordinating activities.

### Paper Notes Taylor's Peace March on Monrovia

AB0701181491 Accra Domestic Service  
in English 1300 GMT 7 Jan 91

[From the press review]

[Text] The GRAPHIC also quotes the Liberian rebel leader, Charles Taylor, as saying that he will organize a peace march into Monrovia across military lines on the 25th of this month, despite opposition from the country's interim government. The interim government opposes the planned march saying the influx of Taylor's troops into Monrovia could provoke fresh fighting, thus violating the cease-fire agreement.

### Goldfields Corporation Production Reported

AB0601160091 Accra Domestic Service  
in English 0600 GMT 1 Jan 91

[Text] The Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, AGC, produced 40,400 ounces of gold for November, thus exceeding the target for the month by 4,060 ounces. With this production, the corporation has achieved an output of 79,400 ounces within the first two months of the current financial year. The latest AGC NEWS, a monthly publication of the corporation published at Abuase, said so far 620 ounces has been produced above the original program. It said the corporation has set a monthly target of 40,000 ounces for October through to December last year, with the aim of exceeding the target figure for the financial year. AGC hopes to produce 521,000 ounces of gold at the end of the financial year, which is next September.

Meanwhile the corporation has introduced a new bonus scheme for its senior staff aimed at increasing cost-consciousness within the corporation. The managing director of AGC, Mr. Sam Njona, said the objective of the new scheme is to focus the attention of the senior staff, and managers in particular, on the need to control costs.

## Liberia

### Taylor Says Country Must Determine 'Destiny'

AB0801103691 Gbarnga Radio ELBC  
in English 1900 GMT 7 Jan 91

[Text] President Taylor says any group which attempts to take away Liberia's sovereignty will have to fight to the limit to do so. Mr. Taylor says Liberians will fight to defend the territorial integrity of this country at all cost. He says Liberia must be left alone to determine its own destiny.

### Refinery Needs \$7 Million To Rehabilitate

AB0701165891 Monrovia Radio ELBC  
in English 0900 GMT 7 Jan 91

[Text] The management of the Liberia Petroleum Refinery Company, LPRC, says the company will need about \$7 million to rehabilitate its facilities. The facilities are the atmospheric distillation unit, the reformer unit, the kerosene hydrotreater unit, the liquefied petroleum gas unit, and the asphalt unit.

According to the managing coordinator, Mr. Alexander Awodi, the exercise will take five months to complete and would enable the system to be fully operational, the Liberian News Agency [LINA] said.

Meanwhile, the management of the LPRC has said that sufficient supply of gasoline will be available shortly on the market to meet the demands of consumers. The acting managing coordinator in the news interview with LINA said the gasoline was negotiated for by the Interim Government with an oil company in the United States. He said the supply will help ease the present gasoline shortage in the country.

## Mali

### 48-Hour General Strike Grips Bamako 8 Jan

AB0801154591 Paris AFP in English 1529 GMT  
8 Jan 91

[Text] Bamako, Jan 8 (AFP)—A 48-hour general strike called by Mali's central labour body took a firm grip of the capital on Tuesday. Public transport ground to a halt as drivers stopped work in a show of solidarity with strikers in other sectors.

The National Union of Mali Workers wants 50 percent pay rises and payment for promotions blocked since

1985. In its strike call it accused the government of "manifest lack of will" to satisfy legitimate labour claims.

Employment minister Diallo Lala Sy retorted in a radio and TV broadcast late Monday that the trade unions had "deliberately broken off dialogue" with the government. She said she and Finance Minister Tienan Coulibaly had clearly spelt out that the government lacked the financial means to meet the wage claims.

Union sources said however that despite the strike the two sides were still talking through an independent conciliation committee headed by Catholic Bishop Julien Sidibe of Segou.

Mali's military ruler since 1968, General Moussa Traore, met the committee Monday, and also a labour delegation led by National Union Secretary-General Bakary Karambe, officials disclosed.

The capital has seen unprecedented demonstrations by tens of thousands of people in the past few weeks, some pressing for multi-party politics, others defending the ruling party's monopoly. In his New Year message, Gen. Traore warned that "the street is not the right place for the expression of political conflict." He said a debate on democracy within the single-party system would continue at the March congress of the ruling Mali People's Democratic Union.

### President Traore Delivers New Year's Address

AB0401100091 Bamako Domestic Service  
in French 2000 GMT 31 Dec 90

[New Year's address by President Moussa Traore in Bamako on 31 December—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow Malians, as we begin the new year together I am particularly delighted to address to each and everyone of you, to all members of your family and all who are dear to you, my wishes of good health, happiness and prosperity, in peace and harmony. To all these good wishes, I naturally associate Malians living abroad and all nationals of the friendly countries who are in our midst today who are striving with us to achieve the collective ambitions of our people. Beyond tradition, these precious moments offer an opportunity to meditate on the path covered during the outgoing year, and on the perspectives of the incoming one.

Fellow Malians, the year 1990 was rich in events from the political, economic, social, and cultural standpoints. The bloody incidents recorded in the Sixth and Seventh Regions disturbed the peace and tranquility of the people at a time when they were investing all their energies in the task of nation building. The Malian people, unanimously condemned the behavior and actions perpetrated by certain misguided traitors who

lost, during their stay outside the country, the virtues of dialogue, tolerance, and solidarity. The Malian people, rich in their diversity and history, once more proved that they are always capable of rallying together and acting against any encroachment on their unity, independence, and territorial integrity. Our valiant armed and security forces reacted swiftly to restore law and order in these regions.

In tune with our ethics, we preferred the path of dialogue for a final solution to this so-called Tuareg question, as some people would like to call it. If there exists a Tuareg problem in Mali, that would mean that there are other problems—Dogon, (Mamananke), Fulani, Malinke, Songhai, Bobo, Moor, or Arab. It would also mean that the Malian nation, which forged its way over a period of history dating back to thousands of years, and stood out as the pride of Africa abroad, would not exist. Mali is one and indivisible, and is proud of a diversity which still enriches it today.

We must turn this cruel page of our history, and learn to forgive by leaning on our traditions of dialogue and tolerance, and by stretching out a hand to the misguided sons of the nation, in order that, together, we may build our country. The only battle worth waging today is, indeed, that of economic and social development for the upliftment of our people, and the key weapons to use in this battle are work, solidarity, and unity of action. [passage omitted]

Fellow Malians, the major part, the more difficult portion of the road leading us to the new economic order has already been covered. Today more than ever before, we must close our ranks and consolidate our unity of action in order to clear the last hurdles on the way of our economic and social development. The Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM], a privileged instrument for the rallying of all Malians, has always endeavored, since its inception, to build and strengthen this unity of action whose necessity is underscored by trends in the international situation, and the new strategic stakes on the world scale.

The far-reaching changes which loom in this last decade of the 20th century will not leave any room for African countries if they remain dispersed. History teaches and requires us to strengthen our national unity and actively work toward achieving African unity at subregional and continental levels, for there is no alternative approach if our development objectives are to be attained.

Dear countrymen and women, this unity of action is in no way incompatible with the freedom of expression and opinion which our country has always encouraged in the form of national democracy, a fundamental objective of the UDPM. In a world which has become ever increasingly dominated by political creativity, it is comforting to note that the UDPM has never, at any moment of its development, been invaded by the temptation to feebly recoil into its shell.

Thus, at each anniversary of the party, activists have freely selected their themes of reflection, and have always drawn useful lessons from their debates. These (?deliberations) have always led to institutional changes and crucial recommendations. It was in this manner that the debate opened last March on democracy within the party was subsequently broadened to the theme of democratic opening toward multipartyism.

This debate will continue at all levels with the participation of all activists, and all sincere patriots until the March 1991 congress. The UDPM is the outcome of the sovereign will of our people, and we know that all human endeavor bears the mark of imperfection. Every political system is perfectible, since it relates to the quest for happiness, and the meeting of man's profound aspirations. As builders of a mature nation which should fully take its destiny into its hands, we must always bear in mind our responsibilities and ensure that the new chapters of our history are written in conformity with our traditions in dignity and in respect for our own institutions.

Fellow Malians, freedom may be seen as the right to do all that is permitted by the law. The changes that some people are calling for, it should be pointed out, must result from a common task which we shall all initiate and guarantee together. No man can stifle or usurp the will of our people, this people who have always accepted the heaviest sacrifices for the very sake of freedom, and who alone have the final word.

It is only in stability and through democratic dialogue that we can all together build a harmonious and uplifted Mali. We must in this dialogue avoid the dangers of narrowminded mimicry and remember that no option, not even that which stands for multipartyism, can be viable, unless it bears the mark of our sociocultural values. We cannot, indeed, ignore our millennial civilization in which our political roots are embedded, and which should guide our discussions without our resorting to violence.

Taking to the streets has never been the appropriate method of expression in the political battle, especially where doors remain open for dialogue as in the present case. And, I once again call on each activist and each citizen to make a positive contribution to the definition of a future political system for our dear fatherland in the general interest. [passage omitted]

May the new year give strength to our brothers of Mauritania and Senegal to transcend their differences through dialogue and consultation, the only path that can restore peace, consciousness, and understanding between two peoples united by history and geography. [passage omitted]

It would be appropriate at this juncture to mention the extraordinary conference of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] on Liberia, held here in Bamako, and the success it scored to the credit of all the participants, and especially of our people. [passage omitted]

I wish you all peace and happiness on the occasion of this new year 1991. Long live Mali. Long live the Republic.

## Nigeria

### Zimbabwe's President Arrives for 'State Visit'

AB0601185891 Lagos Domestic Service  
in English 1800 GMT 6 Jan 91

[Text] President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and his wife Sally arrived in Lagos today to begin a four-day state visit to Nigeria. While in the country, President Mugabe will have talks with his host, President Ibrahim Babangida, and visit a number of places of interest across the country. A bilateral air services agreement between Nigeria and Zimbabwe which will enable their national carriers to operate flights between Lagos and Harare is expected to be on the agenda of their discussions.

The introduction of air services between both countries was one of the issues discussed by President Babangida and his Zimbabwean counterpart when the Nigerian leader paid a state visit to Zimbabwe in 1989. Before leaving for home on Wednesday, President Mugabe is scheduled to visit his country's high commission in Lagos and address a news conference.

### Urges Leadership Role

MB0701051891 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2157 GMT 6 Jan 91

[Text] Lagos Nigeria January 6 SAPA—Nigeria's government on Sunday was urged to take on a leadership role in resolving civil conflicts in Africa by Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe shortly after his arrival for a three-day state visit, ZIANA News Agency reports.

Mr. Mugabe said that elsewhere on the African continent, some people were reconstructing their society while in others they were working towards destroying their society.

He praised the role played by Nigeria in efforts to restore peace in war-torn Liberia and urged other countries to follow that example.

He said Zimbabwe viewed Nigeria as a brother in arms.

"We have come to a country in which we have tremendous confidence and which we believe should take a leadership role in Africa," he said.

Earlier, Nigerian leader Ibrahim Babangida thanked Mr. Mugabe for accepting his invitation to visit Nigeria and

said he hoped the visit would provide an opportunity to exchange ideas on bilateral, regional and international issues.

### Discusses Gulf Crisis, Palestinians

AB0701175491 Dakar PANA in English 1642 GMT  
7 Jan 91

[Text] Kaduna (Nigeria), 7 Jan (ZIANA/PANA)—Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe Monday warned that a very grave situation has now been created in the Middle East, because of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Speaking at a civic reception given in his honour by the military governor of Kaduna State, Northern Nigeria, Mugabe said the people of Zimbabwe, like those of Nigeria, were concerned about the developments in the Persian Gulf.

We share the view that Iraq must withdraw unconditionally from Kuwait, if war is to be averted in that part of the world, he said, adding however that Zimbabwe remained hopeful that a negotiated solution to the problem would still be achieved. But he said that Zimbabwe also recognised that the situation in the Middle East would remain dangerous, unless efforts were to find a permanent solution to the Palestinian problem.

The iron fist policy adopted by the Israelis obviously cannot stifle the will of the Palestinian people for freedom and independence and must be condemned, he said. He said it was incumbent on the international community to intensify efforts aimed at convening an international conference on the question of Palestine, under United Nations auspices, to find a lasting solution to the problem.

### Increased Joint Trade Called For

AB0801184091 Dakar PANA in English 1449 GMT  
8 Jan 91

[Text] Kaduna (Nigeria), 8 Jan. (NAN/PANA)—Visiting Zimbabwean president, Robert Mugabe, Monday in the northern Nigerian state of Kaduna, called for increased trade between his country and Nigeria.

He said at a reception held in his honour that the exchange of business delegations and fact-finding missions between the two countries should be encouraged to enable business communities to understand each other's environment.

He noted with satisfaction, the flourishing ties of friendship between the two countries in the areas of culture, education and health.

Mugabe remarked that the people of southern Africa would continue to count on the unwavering support of Nigeria to ensure that the liberation struggle in the region was won. He said that Zimbabweans were appreciative of the support already rendered in support of the fight for freedom in South Africa and against banditry in Mozambique and Angola.



## Senegal

### Cooperation Accord Signed With Gambia

AB0801222691 Dakar PANA in French 1742 GMT  
8 Jan 91

[Text] Dakar, 8 Jan (APS-SEN/PANA)—The Gambia and Senegal today signed in Banjul a new friendship and cooperation agreement that will henceforth govern relations between the two countries, which had become somehow cold since the Senegambia Confederation was scrapped in September 1989, official sources announced today in the Gambian capital. The agreement was signed for The Gambia by Alhaj Omar Sey, minister of foreign affairs, and for Senegal by his counterpart, Seydina Oumar Sy, following a 24-hour meeting attended by delegates of the two countries.

According to the Senegalese foreign minister, quoted by Radio Gambia, the new agreement gives priority to cooperation in the areas of defense, security, transport, telecommunications, health, trade, fishing, agriculture, and energy.

Mr. Seydina Oumar Sy, who had just been received in audience by Sir Dawda Jawara, Gambian head of state, said he was satisfied with the signing of the accord, stressing that the latter—dictated by a new thinking—would serve as a model for cooperation for other African countries. In a statement to Radio Senegal, the Senegalese foreign minister further disclosed that the two countries had agreed on an annual summit of their heads of state and the establishment of a joint commission to define the areas of common interest on which cooperation would be based.

Mr. Seydina Oumar Sy went on to state that the two countries had thus just taken a most important step in restoring a climate of trust between them. He added that his country, in line with the desire of the Senegalese president, was prepared to go as far as the partners would wish in the area of integration, whether economic or political. According to him, Gambians have renewed their confidence in cooperation with Senegal and are determined to ensure that the irritations and errors of the past are wiped out through dialogue and cooperation.

The objective of the Senegambia, which was established in 1982 after a coup attempt against President Jawara was foiled in 1981 by the Senegalese Armed Forces, was the integration of the two confederated states in the economic, political, and security fields. It was scrapped on the Senegal's initiative due to lack of progress.

## Togo

### Union Urges Workers To Disregard Strike Call

AB0601135391 Lome Domestic Service in French  
2200 GMT 4 Jan 91

[Text] The reflection days initiated by the National Confederation of Togolese Workers [CNTT] for the members of its National Executive Committee, secretaries general of union federations, and those of individual unions ended tonight at the Labor Exchange Hall in Lome. The deliberations centered on the theme: The Future of the CNTT in the New Political Environment in Togo.

These reflection days provided national union leaders with the opportunity to make a critical assessment of the future of the trade union movement in Togo against the background of the democratization process within state institutions. Examining the national political environment, the participants reviewed the political, economic, and social problems of the country and agreed to maintain their trust in the statutory organs of the confederation—namely the General Council and the Congress—for necessary decisions.

The CNTT affirmed that it is well aware of the fact that workers have real problems, about which it is negotiating solutions with employers and the government. These problems include nonpayment of financial compensation in the cases of promotions and failure by employers to comply with labor laws. Furthermore, the participants expressed a need for the creation of a tripartite commission comprising the government, employers, and unions to examine all the problems facing workers.

The confederation [words indistinct] appealed to workers to display maturity and reminded them that negotiations are the only (?amicable) avenue for settling industrial disputes before recourse to strikes. Strikes are resorted to following a procedure that involves trade unions against the government and trade unions against employers. As unionists and workers, we should be familiar with this procedure.

Therefore, (?heeding) the strike call contained in (?anonymous) leaflets would be tantamount to sheer ignorance of any notion of unionism. The CNTT, therefore, calls on workers to report to their workplaces on Monday, 7 January 1991. It assures that the security of each and every worker will be guaranteed. For this reason, the CNTT draws the attention of all workers to the underhanded maneuvers of all those who, in a bid to divide them, promise the earth to them at a time when the national and international environment calls for restraint on the everyone's part. The participants once again urge workers in the public and private sectors as well as in parastatals to report to their workplaces on Monday, 7 January 1991. Everyone's security will be guaranteed.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

12 January 1991

